THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 13 JULY, 1833. [NO. 2257.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattles, Rights and Credits of PETAMBERDASS VIRZDASS, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to BHOYDASS VIRZDASS, Brother of the said deceased; all persons concerned, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 11th day of July, 1833.

J. P. LARKINS,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર પીતાંબરદાશ વીરજદાશ શ્રી સુમબજનો હીનદુ રહેવાસી હતો તેની શરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનાંમુ લેવા રાજુ શ્રી સુમબજની જુદીકોરટની શુપરીમ કોરટમાં એ મરનારનો લાજ લાજદાશ વીરજદાશે અરજ કીધેછે જે મકને મલે એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો જેકોજ એનાં બાબશતા હોએ તેનાં એને જાહેર થાએ તા ૧૧ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૩ ને પી લારકીનરા વકીલ.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular, the Good and Chattels, Rights and Credits of JOAO CONSTANCIO DE SA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to DOMINGOS FRANCISCO GONSALVES, a Creditor of the said JOAO CONSTANCIO DE SA, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 5th July, 1833.

PATCH,
PROCTOR.

AVIZO.

TENDO se feito applicaçaõ a Suprema Corte de Judicatura em Bombay, que Cartas de Administraçaõ de todos os bens, e moveis, direito e credito de JOAO CONSTANCIO de SA, ja defuncto, Portuguez habitante em Bombay, fossem concedidas a DOMINGOS FRANCISCO GONSALVES, Credór do dito JOAO CONSTANCIO de SA, todas as pessoas interessadas nisto saõ por esta avizadas do mesmo.—Datado a 5 de Julho 1833.

JAS. PATCH,
PROCURADOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, which were the property of HEERAJEE COWASJEE COLLAH, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, deceased, may be granted to BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE, also of Bombay, Parsee merchant; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized, dated this 5th day of July, 1833.

H. W. MORRIS,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર હીરાજી કાવશજી કોલા શ્રી સુમબજવાલો પારશી વેપારી હતો તેની શરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનાંમુ લેવા રાજુ શ્રી સુમબજની જુદીકોરટની શુપરીમ કોરટમાં બેકરાંમજી કરાંમજી શ્રી સુમબજવાલો પારશી વેપારીએ અરજ શ્રીધોછે જે મકને મલે એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો જેકોજ એનાં બાબશતા હોએ તેનાં એને જાહેર થાએ તા ૫ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૩

કેય ડબલીકુ મારીશ
વકીલ.

HE Acting Paymaster of the 4th, or Queen's Own Light Dragoons, will receive sealed tenders (post paid,) until the ing of the 5th Proximo, for a Bill or 21 day's sight on MESSRS. CHARS HOPKINSON, BARTON AND CO. Agents, Regent Street, London, for or thereabouts.—The bidding to be and for sums of not less

Y, *Captain*,
Dragoons.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattles, Rights and Credits of E. ELWALL, late a Ensign in the Military Service of the Honorable the United Compay of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to MUCCANDJEE GOZER SETT, and SADASEW MUCCANDJEE, ATMARAM MUCCANDJEE, and CRUSTNA MUCCANDJEE GOZER SETT, Sons and creditors on the Estate and Effects of the said deceased; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 11th day of July, 1833.

J. P. LARKINS,
PROCTOR.

ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

NOTICE—For the information of those persons, Citizens of the United States of America.—WILLIAM CARROL, Merchant and Ship Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1831, under the Hand and Official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, as CONSULAR COMMERCIAL AGENT for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right, appertaining to that appointment.

WILLIAM CARROL begs also to inform Captains of Ships calling at St. Helena, that they may be furnished with whatever they can possibly require at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Establishment at Ootacamund on the Neilgherries.

FELIX JOACHIM begs to announce to the Public, that he has the care and management of a large and excellent Pucka built House, with a terrace roof, and also of six Bungalows in its immediate neighbourhood at Ootacamund--The Bungalows are all to be let either furnished, or unfurnished, according to the pleasure of applicants.

The principal house is situated in a large compound, in a beautiful and sheltered part of the Cantonment, and has extensive Kitchen Gardens, Flower Gardens, and Pleasure Grounds attached.

The House can be divided into four sets of apartments, capable of lodging four Families, and is completely and handsomely furnished. There are four distinct entrances, and the apartments have double doors throughout, and can be so separated that each of them would be as private as a distinct House, and would in fact form a distinct House.

The Stables are Pucka, and are extensive and excellent.

FELIX JOACHIM has an establishment of very good Cooks and other Servants, and proposes to supply the Families who reside in the principal House with every thing they require for their living, in the same way as is done in the Family Hotels in England. He has made an arrangement with an Agency House at Madras for being supplied with the best Wines and Liquors of all kinds, and his characters from the respectable Families in which he has served, will shew that he is perfectly capable of taking the management of such an Establishment, whether from his general conduct, or his experience as a Cook, and in the superintendance of a House.

A Plan of the Houses and Grounds, under his charge, and a ground plan of the House and Bungalows, may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., and Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., Bombay.

The Tenants of the Bungalows may either be supplied from the Kitchen of the Hotel or not, as they think proper.

FELIX JOACHIM begs to point out the great convenience and economy which Families visiting the Hills will experience from trusting to his supplies. They will be spared the trouble and expense of taking Servants from the plains, and of carrying up furniture, and all that is required for Housekeeping, and they will find themselves on arriving, comfortably established in good apartments, and all their wants provided for as comfortably as they could be in their own houses.

FELIX JOACHIM has a very good Billiard Table in a bungalow on these Premises for the accommodation of Persons who choose to become Subscribers to it.

FOR SALE—No. 11 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—Price, 3 Rs.

ON Wednesday next, the 10th Instant, Messrs FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms without reserve,

11 Butts and 22 Hhds. of Hodgson's Pale Ale, and about 12 Casks of other Brewer's Beer. The principal part of the above is of sound quality and fit for immediate use.

FOR Sale—At Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE and CO'S.,

Life and Death, a Series of Discourses on the state of the Soul after death, by a Layman..... Rs.	15
Oriental Scenes, by *Emma Roberts*.	8
Waverly Novels, 45 vols. latest Edition in cloth,.....	200
Byron's Life and Works, 14 vols. in cloth.....	65
Life of Napoleon, by Scott.....	9
Scott's Demonology..	5
Southey's Life of Nelson.....	5
History of Insects....	5
Letters to the Young, by Miss Jewsbury....	5

RUSTUM KHAN, 3 vols. octavo, by T. H. OTTLEY, Lieut. 26th Regiment B. N. I. A few Copies of this highly interesting work have been received, by the Ship *Cumbrian*, and are for Sale, at Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO'S.

PRICE RS. 20 PER COPY, PUBLISHED AT 30s.

It is requested that all orders from outstations may be accompanied by an order or reference for payment.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CHINA, LONDON BOTTLED BROWN Stout. A few dozen of the above, at 8 Rs. per dozen, is for sale at the Advertiser's, —FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

Bombay, 13*th July*, 1833.

YATES AND CO.—Will sell by Public Auction at 10 o'clock, on Thursday, the 18th Inst. at their rooms—A highly finished Rosewood Cabinet Piano Forte, by Wilkinson, twelve splendid oil paintings in Carved gilt, and Wainscot Frames, of different subjects by the first masters, and about 60 Proof Prints, all of which will be sold to the highest Bidder. The above articles are well worthy the attention of Amateurs, being all of the first quality.

Meadow Street, 13*th July*, 1833.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the "INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY" established in CALCUTTA in 1788, and they will be happy to grant Policies on the usual terms.

GISBORNE, MENZIES AND CO.

Rampart Row, 8*th July*, 1833.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.

H. A. CANNON begs to invite the attention of the public to a small investment of NEW and POPULAR MUSIC, just landed, consisting of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL pieces, and Music for a small or complete Military Band: Fresh Roman Violin and Guitar Strings; Square Cottage and Cabinet Piano Forte Strings; superior large sized wove ruled Paper, and Brass Five line Ruling Pens: Clarionet and Bassoon Reeds, and an excellent Metronome, which will be exposed for sale on MONDAY next, at the BOMBAY THEATRE.

Bombay, 13*th July*, 1833.

ON SALE—Sherry Wine of superior quality, in cases of 3 dozen. Rupees 16 per dozen.—Apply to D. GIBB AND CO. *Dady's Buildings, No.* 4.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. BECKWITH & CO.—Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham & Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

TERMS CASH.

Bombay, 13*th July*, 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. BECKWITH AND CO.—A few Cases of very superior "Amontilado" Pale Sherry, just received from W. D. Shirriff of London, at.....Rs. 25 per doz.

Fresh high flavored English Claret, from Do.. " 25 do. do.

Champaigne Brandy of excellent quality, from Do. " 18 do. do.

TERMS CASH.

Bombay, 13*th July*, 1833.

"GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET."

EX "*La Balguerie*," from Bordeaux, shipped by the Proprietors. To be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and CO. in one dozen cases. Terms cash; price 25 Rs. per dozen.

Bombay, 13*th. July*, 1833.

FOR SALE,

AT Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO. fine Double and Single barrelled Guns, well fitted up in Mahogany Cases, with complete apparatus, &c., by THOMAS J. MORTIMER, St. James' Street. Prices reduced.

Dady's Buildings, Forbes Street, 13*th July*, 1833.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., the following Wines:—

Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in Half Chests, at	Rs.	20 per Dozen.
Ditto.....do. in Quarter do. at.....	Rs.	20 do. do.
Ditto, from Charles Bell, in half Chests, at	Rs.	18 do. do.
Ditto. do. do. in Pints, in cases of 6 doz. each.....	Rs.	12 do. do. Pints.
Ditto in Butts of 120 Gallons each, and Hhds.	Rs.	600 do. Hhd.

London Particular Madeira in Pipes.

Dady's Building's, 13*th July*, 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR BURN, and Co.

Brown's Cantenac Claret in 1 and 3 doz. Cases, Rupees.....	20	per dozen.
Sauterne and Barsac, 1 ..	16	" "
Muscatel ..... 1 ..	20	" "
Epernay Champaigne, 1 & 2,	35	" "

Scheidam Gin in Cases and Carboys.

ALSO,

A few Hhds. and 6 dozen cases of Sherry of excellent quality, from Messrs. Cockburn and Co. of Leith, and Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell of Edinburgh.

Church Lane, 13*th July*, 1833.

WINES, &c. FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN AND CO. of London, viz:—

Claret in pints (imported per *Victory*)	1st growth,	15 Rs. per doz.
Ditto..Ditto, 2d do	10	ditto.
Pale Sherry of superior quality (Quarts).....	24	ditto.
Port of Superior quulity (Quarts.).....	22	ditto.
Ditto Pints.....	12	ditto.
Old Constantia, in pints,..	15	ditto.
Cogniac Brandy,.....	15	ditto.
Geneva of Superior quality (Quarts).....	12	ditto.
Whiskey.....	18	ditto.
Ditto in Pints.....	10	ditto.

Bombay, 13*th July*, 1833.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d Growth.... Rs. 30 per doz.

Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO. superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each. *Bombay*, 13*th July*, 1833.

FOR Sale at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. W. NICOL and Co.—A few cases of Superior Golden Color Sherry, from John Follett, of London, imported per *Hero*, in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 14 per dozen pints.

Rampart Row, 13*th July*, 1833.

SUPERIOR Port, from MESSRS. J. COCKBURN AND CO. of London, on sale at the Godowns of Mr. GREY.

Quarts.....22 Rs. per dozen.

Pints.....12 do. per do.

Rampart Row, 13*th*, *July* 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE, only Brother and sole Executor of the late NASSERWANJEE EDULJEE, of Bombay, Parsee, Carpenter, deceased, having obtained from the Honorable the Supreme Court Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said Deceased, begs to notify to all persons indebted to the said deceased forthwith to pay the amount of their respectives debts to him as such Executor; and likewise to make known to him, as such Executor, all Claims which they may have against the said deceased, within the period of two months from the date hereof.

Bombay, 13*th July*, 1833.

FOR SALE,—At Messrs. PESTONJEE AND MERVANJEE, some superior Malaga Sweet Wine in quarter Casks, to be retailed by Casks, or Gallons, at 3 Rupees per Gallon.

Bombay, 12*th July*, 1833.

TO LET—Offices and a Stable in Meadow Street, opposite Oak Lane. Enquire at the Courier Office.

TESTIMONIAL TO DADO RAGONATH JOSEE.

WE, the undersigned Mahajim Jumedars, Patells, and the Ryots, in the Purgunnahs of Mahim, Munor, Kohoy, Zillah of Tannah, beg to express for your worthy consideration, our grateful sense of the merits of DADO RAGONATH JOSEE, who has conducted the functions of his office as Junior Native Commissioner at Seergaum, *thoroughly* to the public approbation. He was appointed as such in the month of August 1819, since which period to the present, we do candidly affirm, he has not failed in the least; and fully to our satisfaction.

With regard to morals, we have sufficiently witnessed his assiduity to inculcate and imbibe all sound principles; and with regard to qualifications, he is amply suited for an office so important.

We however, repeat the necessity and worth of his valuable services, and entreat this supplication will insure and confirm the return of this worthy Individual. Dated Chaytur Soodh, Purtee-pudah, Shakay 1755, March 22nd, 1833.

(Signed) ROWJEE APPAJEE
HARRY BHOYE MEETTA, SETT.
And 305 other inhabitants of Mahim, Munor, and Kohoy.

सनमान पत्र समस्त माहाजन व जमीदार व पाटील व रईत प्रगणे मनोर व प्रगणे कोहाज जील्हा ठाणे समत लिहानो जैसीजे दादोरघुनाथ जोसी जुनीयर नटीव कमीशनरचे कामावर सन १८१९ माहे अगष्ट महीन्या पासुन सन १८३३ चे मार्च महीन्यापर्यंत तेरावर्शे आठमहीने होतआले त्या दिवसापासुन आज पावेतो कोउताचे इनसाफाचे काम कायद्या प्रमाणे दुरुस्त चागंले करीत आले आणी कमीशनर हे थोरमनुश मोठे आबरूदार सरकारी कामा लायक आहेत हाली त्याची काही दिवसाकरीता ठाणे येथाल जुनीयर नेटीव कमीशनरचे कामावर नेमणुक जाहाली हे ऐकील्या वरून आम्ही आपले मनात फारदीकः जाहालो कमीशनर याचो बरेपणाचो व हीवाट आमचे नजरेस आल्यावरून हे सनमान पत्र लीहुन दील्हे आहे मोती चैत्र शुध्य १ शके १७५५ ता रीक २२ माहे मार्च सन १८३३

रावजी आपाजा
हरभाई मीठाशेट

या सीवाय दुसऱ्यास बा सुमार ३०५ प्रगणे माहीम व प्रगणे मनोर व प्रगणे कोहोज

FIRST FREDERIKSNAGORE, ALIAS SERAMPORE GOVERNMENT LOTTERY, OF 1833.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE	of.....	Sa. Rs.	40,000
1	"	".....	"	20,000
1	"	".....	"	10,000
1	"	".....	"	5,000
6	"	"Rs. 1,000	each."	6,000
10	"	" " 500	" "	5,000
50	"	" " 100	" "	5,000
250	"	" " 80	" "	20,000
320	Prizes.			1,11,000
1680	Blanks.			
2000	Tickets.			

Five hundred Tickets will be drawn on each day. The first drawing will take place on the 2d of October next, and the whole four drawings shall be completed on or before the 10th of November next.

The Capital prize of Sicca Rupees 40,000, shall be put into the Wheel on the last day of Drawing.

The Drawing of the Lottery will take place at Fredericksnagore, under the superintendence of the Magistrate, M. C. Boeck, and Mr. John Palmer, of Calcutta.

A few Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery are for Sale with FROMMURZE SORABJEE, at the following prices, viz:—

Whole Tickets.....at 76 Rs. each.
Half....Do..... „ 39 „ „
Quarter Do..... „ 20 „ „

TERMS-CASH.

Bombay, 13th July, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ANDRE AVELINO DIAS, Inhabitant of Mahim, having contracted with SHAIK ALJEE, Ghawtay, of Tannah, to sell his Oart or Cocoanut Plantation with a Dwelling House, situated at Mahim wood, named Gurdian Bhatt, near the oart of Moossaje Bangy, of Tannah; if any person or persons having any claims, demands, mortgage, or inheritable right, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make the same known within fourteen days from the date hereof to Mahomed Alley at Mahim, or else he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 12th July, 1833.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર હીઆંથી આપીએચજે આનદરી અવીલીનો દીશ માહીમનાં રેહેવાશીએ પોતાની નારીઅલીનાં અહા ડોની વાડી એક તે શાઢે રેહેવાનુ એકર એક ઠાંનેવાલા શેખ આલજી ગાવતેને વેચાનુ આપવાનુ શાટુ શ્રીધુંકે તે વાડી શ્રી માહીમમાંકે તેનુ નામ ગનદીઅન લાટ તે ઠાંનેવાલા મુશાજી બાંગી ની વાડી ની પડોશમોકે એ કુપર કરએક લોક અથવા લોકોનો દાવો અથવા માંગણ અથવા ગીરવી દાવો અથવા વારશો પોચતો હોએતો તે ધણીઅને જાંણ કરેચજે આજ થી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો માહીમમો મહ મદ અલીને જાહેર કરે મુદતપછી કોજ નો દાવો કબુલ કરશે નહી તા ૧૨ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૩ ✠

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHAW ANOOPCHUND KHEMCHUND, having agreed to contract with RUTTONJEE HOMJEE, Cooper, to dispose of TWO Dwelling Houses, one facing the public road, the other in rear of that House, but connected with each other, situate in Cowasjee Patell street.—The property lately belonged to one R. C. Patell, and is now in the possession of the said Shaw Anoopchund Khemchund, within the Town walls of Bombay, opposite to Cowasjee Patell's house, and adjoining that of Framjee Nanabhoy Dower. If any person or persons have any Claims, Demands, Mortgages, or Inheritable rights, or otherwise, he, she, or they, are requested to make the same known through an Attorney at law, to the said purchaser, at his shop, in Forbes Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom—Dated this 11th day of July, 1833.

THIS day is Published—The XX number of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Soug,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

TO BE LET—The well known airy and commodious House, situated at Colabah, late the property of JAMES MORLEY, Esq. For particulars apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE, at the Office of Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY and Co., in the Fort.

TO BE LET—The House at Mazagon, between Mr. M. FORBES and Mr. DE VITRE'S.

Do. at Colaba, recently vacated by Major DUFFIN.

Do. a Stable adjoining to the Courier Office.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, a CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

FOR SALE,—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE BARQUE EGYPTIAN, WILLIAM LILBURN, Commander, of 500 Tons. Will have quick dispatch, apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER, AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, Forbes Street, 13th July, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO MADRAS OR CALCUTTA,

THE Ship Sir C. MALCOLM. Apply to THOMAS CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 12th July, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT.

THE Armed and fast sailing Ship SARAH, Capt. J. T. WHITESIDE, of 500 Tons. To sail in all July or forfeit freight, for which, apply to MR. HAYLETT, at the office of MR. GREY.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship CHARLES KERR, J. BRODIE, Commander, of 500 Tons, will have an early dispatch and carries a Surgeon.—The Plan of her accommodations may be seen at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship, LADY FEVERSHAM, STEPHENSON ELLERBY, Commander, Berthen 500 tons, carries a Surgeon, has superior accommodations for Passengers, plans of which may be seen by applying at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 13th July, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 3d July, 1833.

No. 274.—The leave to the Neelgherries, granted to captain J. Clarke of the 22nd regiment native infantry, under date the 9th January 1832, and extended on the 15th December last, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged for a period of six months, on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 4th July, 1833.

No. 275.—Lieutenant J. Munt, of the 26th regiment native infantry, having been declared to be incapable, from ill health, of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the invalid establishment.

No. 276.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Ensign R. J. Holmes of the 26th regiment native infantry, to act as quarter master and interpreter to that regiment, during the absence of lieutenant Wilson, on sick certificate.

No. 277.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, without prejuce to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—

Captain T. R. Billamore, 1st or grenadier regiment native infantry. Date of arrival at Bombay, 25th June, 1833.

Lieutenant E. P. Brett, 5th regiment native infantry, ditto, ditto.

Lieutenant G. K. Mann, artillery, ditto, 26th ditto.

No. 278.—In conformity with a communication received from the supreme government, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to modify the general order No. 428, under date 2nd December 1829, and to sanction, from the 23rd of May last, the grant of full tentage to the officers of every European corps and detachment on this establishment, except those stationed at the presidency.

No. 279.—With reference to the government general order. No. 309, of the 13th October last, the following further regulations are promulgated:—

1*st.* A third assistant commissary general in charge of both commissariat and bazar duties, is permitted to draw retrospectively from the 13th October last, the departmental pay of the next superior grade:—A second assistant commissary general so situated, is not to have any increase of salary.

2*nd.* The total amount of the additional allowance is payable to the third assistant who may be in actual performance of the duty; no officer absent from his station being entitled to any portion thereof.

3*rd.* At temporary cantonment commands, the salary of the officer in charge of the bazar, and the allowance for establishment, are to be reduced, each to rupees fifty per mensem, whenever the troops at the station shall not amount to two corps of the line.

4*th.* The monthly camp bazar nerricks shall be furnished, at the stations below specified, by the commanding officer:—

Sholapore, Malligaum,
Ahmednuggur, Baroda, and
Bhooj, Hursole.

Bombay Castle, 5th July, 1833.

No. 280.—Lieutenant A. Burnes of the 21st regiment native infantry, assistant to the resident in Cutch, embarked at Calcutta, on the Ship Hoogly on the 10th of June last, to proceed to England on duty, under the orders of the supreme government.

No. 281.—In conformity with instructions received from the supreme government, the office of deputy surveyor general at this presidency is to be discontinued from the 1st of September, 1833.

Captain J. Jopp will be placed from the same date, under the entire control of the surveyor general of India, with a view to his employment in the field, in such manner as may be deemed most advisable by that functionary in carrying on the operations of the great trigonometrical survey; and will be permitted, whilst so employed, to draw staff salary of his present deputyship; but on and from the 1st September next, he will, consequent on the abolition of his office, cease to be designated deputy surveyor general.

Bombay Castle, 6th July, 1833.

No. 282.—Lieutenant W. Edwards of the 5th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sec.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 4th July, 1833.

Mr. J. Gordon, assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is placed in charge of the purgunnahs of Jumbooseer and Ahmoode, during the monsoon, and permitted to draw deputation allowance while so employed.

Bombay Castle, 8th July, 1833.

Mr. G. H. Pitt, to be supernumerary assistant to the principal collector of Poonah.

Bombay Castle, 9th July, 1833.

Mr. A. Corfield, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave for one month, on urgent private affairs, under sections XIV and XV of the absentee regulation.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sec.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th July, 1833.

Lieutenant A. Burnes of the 21st regiment native infantry, assistant to the resident in Cutch, has proceeded to England on duty on the ship Hoogly, under orders from the supreme government.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sec.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th July, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the leave granted by the senior naval officer in the Persian Gulf, to Mr. Todd, the purser at Bassadore, to quit the Gulf during the hot season, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 9th July, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant to Mr. F. Whitelock, master in the Indian navy, an extension of his leave on shore for one month, preparatory to passing an examination in the Persian language.

Bombay Castle, 10th July, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit lieutenant P. L. Powell, of the Indian navy, to proceed to the Deckan, on sick certificate, with leave of absence for two months.

Mr. S. H. Buckler, master in the Indian navy, is allowed an extension of his leave to the Malabar Coast, on sick certificate, to the 25th of November 1833.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
JOHN [redacted]
Sec. to Govt.

SINDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—No person who takes the slightest interest in the welfare of India, can fail derive satisfaction from the letters of Indophilus, of which you have published several in your Newspaper: but, whilst we must give the talented author of them full credit for the liberality of his sentiments, and the zeal and ability he evinces in discussing the various topics to which his letters refer, it is to be regretted, that he is so decided and sweeping in his deductions, and so prone to generalization; because, when we find some of his conclusions to be erroneous, it inevitably throws a shade of doubt over other portions of his lucubrations.

His observations on the baneful effects of our Subsidiary Aliances with Hyderabad, Oude, &c., appear to me (and I have had same trifling experience in those matters.) to be equally lucid and undeniable; and every well-wisher to our vast Empire in India must earnestly desire, to see speedily abolished, a state of things, so pregnant with evil to the governing as well as governed; so detrimental to our national character; and I may even add, so strongly opposed to our general good faith: for, it would be ridiculous to deny, that the suffering population of the countries in question ascribe—and with perfect justice—all the miseries they suffer to our interference, which leaves them no hope of obtaining redress through their individual or collective exertions; whilst the pageant-sovereigns entertain disgust and aversion alone, towards a system, which places them, without even the semblance of authority, at the mercy of a Minister, who is usually our creature, and who well knows that, so long as he can secure our ostensible countenance, there is hardly an act, however tyrannical or atrocious, he may not commit with unblushing impunity.

It is not, however, my intention to enter into lengthy remarks on Politics, Salt Monopolies, and other high matters, in which *we ducks* may be supposed to have no business to *dabble*. The object of this letter is, to clear up some inaccuracies, which, I perceive, have crept into Indophilus's two letters, inserted in the Bengal Hurkaru of the 30th and 31st ultimo, regarding the "Trade of the Indus." No one in India can more fervently wish success to the measures, connected with that matter, of the distinguished statesman now at the helm of Indian Affairs: but, when I behold Indophilus offering advice, and laying down rules, for the immediate commencement of mercantile speculations by the route of that noble River, as though he were directing the dispatch of an investment up the Scheldt—and when I so observe him betraying an ignorance the nature of our past connection with Rulers of Sinde, (on which point he indu in certain misstatements at the expence of *our* Government) I feel that a word, to enlighten him his readers, may not be ill bestowed: and, I am tain, that Indophilus himself, (whom I conside be utterly incapable of intentional misstatement) be thankful to me for correcting what he has the world.

Laying aside, then, his very sensible and we meant, though perhaps too facetiously expres recommendations for the destruction of our "Fort of Bombay," I proceed, in inquire into the practicabilit blishing at present Does Indophilus patch of a consu posed poin question,

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on 08 April, 2017

[redacted] does so, I can assure him he is [redacted]ple who know most of Sinde and [redacted]m their proximity to its frontier, [redacted]re the least likely to adventure their property and lives in that barbarous country: and it is a remarkable, though unquestionable fact, that the Merchants of Cutch, who trade with Sinde, (if trade it can be termed which consists of exporting a few boat loads of Rice and grinding stones) and, who reside at Mandavie, Luckput, and other Ports on the very [redacted]ge of the Hyderabad Ameer's territories, are as [redacted]acquainted with the *interior* of Sinde as that of China; and never speak of venturing within the forbidden land, which they sometimes do by stealth to settle accounts, except in terms of trepidation and alarm.* When, therefore, Indophilus talks of the Native Merchants being well acquainted with the banks of the Indus, and adduces *that* as one of his reasons, (in many of which I heartily concur) why Europeans never can compete with them in the internal trade, he is decidedly in error: and, if the foundations of Indophila are laid fifteen years hence, I shall for one say, that rapid progress has has been made in the Governor General's enlightened plan. By that time we may hope, that the Sindees will either have been schooled, by advice or the rod, into notions of civilization, of which they are certainly utterly ignorant at this moment, and will be ready to aid our efforts in opening the Indus, and making it the channel of commerce between Central Asia, and nearly all other parts of the globe

I now turn to Indolphilus's remarks on the *dread*, which, according to his version, the Bombay Folks entertain of the Sindees, and the various "Envoys," and "first rate missions," which our *Duck* magnates are alleged, from time to time, to have fitted out to conciliate the authors of such awful impressions. Can Indophilus be so much in the dark, as not to be aware, that every mission, which has gone to Sinde within the last thirty years, (and I know of none previous to that period) has been deputed, either directly from, or under the express orders of, the Supreme Government of India! As my purpose is not to cavil at Indophilus's statements, but rather to assist him in his laudable efforts to diffuse information, a short sketch of our past relations with Sinde may not here be out of place, even at the risk of making this letter somewhat prolix.

The East India Company had a commercial factory in Sinde during a considerable portion of the last century; but, about the commencement of the present one, the Ameers, on the pretence of being ordered to do so by Zeman Shah, the then King of Kabool, expelled our Resident, murdered his moonshee and several of his followers, and plundered public property to the extent of upwards of two lacs of rupees The British Government of India was, in those days, unable or afraid to call the Ameers to an account for this gross outrage; and the Bombay Government was even instructed, by that of Bengal, to refrain from any act of retaliation. Things remained in this questionable state for several years, during which the Ameers, inflated by past events, and consequent notions of their own power, on more occasions than one, actually threatened the Bombay Government with their displeasure and wrath, simply because it's vessels of war chaced Pirates within sight of their Coasts! At length, in 1808, Lord Minto directed a Mission to be sent to Sinde from Bombay, with the view of counteracting the intrigues of the French, who had then a splendid Embassy in Persia, and Emissaries in every direction. This mission was sadly misconducted; and the officer at the head of it, not only abandoned, almost immediately on reaching the capital, the stronghold of our demand for indemnification, and apology for losses and insult, but entered into a general defensive and offensive alliance, by which the friends and enemies of the contracting parties became identified; and we were expected instantly to furnish European Artillery-men to assist in an attack on the Fort of Omerkote, which then belonged to the Rajah of Jadhpoor.

What rendered these blunders even more disreputable and vexatious was, that the negotiations, on the part of Sinde, were carried on in a style of haughty arrogance which would not have been admissible from any crowned head! Their answers, which were all termed "Purwanus," or Royal orders, in acknowledgment of the Envoy's communications, invariably spoke of his "Petitions" having been honored by reaching the presence, and they terminated, as we see the *fulminations* of the Celestial Empire, by requiring strict obedience to the Ameer's commands!!! With all this bombast and its attendant mischiefs staring him in the face, it is a most unaccountable fact, that the justly celebrated Oriental Scholar, then at the head of the Bombay Government, either never remarked, or did not reprehend, this style: nor does it even seem to have attracted notice at Calcutta. The result of the mission was, however, so undesirable, that Lord Minto resolved, as the only means of rectifying its errors in a becoming way, to despatch an Envoy from himself, solely to undo all that had been done. This was the origin of, and only object effected by, the mission of 1809: and Indophilus will, doubtless, be astounded to hear, that it was then admitted, after considerable altercation, owing to the Ameers wishing to assume a higher grade, that those Princes were entitled to correspond, on terms of equality, with the Governor General of India! In 1820, a third mission was sent to Sinde, at the suggestion of the Marquis of Hastings, who had just before put his veto against an invasion of that country, for which the Bombay Government had actually made extensive preparations, and which it is be much regretted did not take place. This third mission, being one of mere form, had nothing to do; and, since 1820, our intercourse, till recently with the Ameers, has been chiefly of a written nature: but one or two English Officers visited their Court during that period, and were received with politeness and that hospitality, for which the Sindees, in common with all Beloches, are noted.

The events connected with the dispatch of the late mission from the Governor General, are so fresh on the minds of the public, that I need not enlarge on them in this place. It secured, on the best terms the envoy could obtain, the opening of the Indus, and the future introduction of an equitable rate of duties on merchandize; but it would be utter madness to imagine, *that* it could have any immediate operation on the barbarism and ignorance of the Government and people of Sinde, or that it, at once, fitted that country for the establishment of marts, or even the thoroughfare of merchants. Much is yet to be done, before those desirable points can be looked on as secured; and, it is the opinion of better judges, than perhaps either Indophilus or the writer of this letter, that government should either send the earlier investments up the Indus on its own behalf, or at least send with them a public agent, to see that there is no unnecessary delay, no extortion, and no ill treatment.

I note (to use a mercantile phrase) what Indophilus says about the *advantages* of being plundered, as well as the consequences; but, even admitting his assertions were promulgated under the highest authority, as plunder and murder are pretty closely allied in countries like Sinde, I fear it would be a poor inducement to the "most frugal Marwarry," or the greatest "Eater of Turkeys and wine bibber," that ever sat at a Desk, to know that his *sacrifice* would give an opening for the display of the valor of our Armies!

In conclusion, should these hastily composed lines meet the eye of Indophilus, I think they will satisfy him that his enthusiasm has carried him a *little* too far. He will find, that Sinde may be almost said to be a "Terra Incognita," to those who live within sight of its shores; that the sin of exalting the dragon, who has hitherto watched the Indus, does not rest upon the shoulders of *his* Bombay friends, or indeed those of the present generation; and that the *ducks* have been, at least twice, restrained, by superior authority, from asserting their dignity and rights. I think he will also see, that it is wise in most matters, and especially so in the one under discussion, which is surrounded with real difficulties, to bear in mind, two homely maxims. "Look before you leap" and, "Rome was not built in a day," and also that he will understand, why Sinde can neither be looked upon as a fractional portion of *our* Indian Empire, nor it's Rulers *weighed** as "the Forty Lac Princes," who are indebted for their existence to the moderation of the British Government; and that, although the latter has advanced by unparalelled strides to the supremacy of India, that fact gives it no just title to assume at once a *paramouncy* over a *foreign*† Government, which has not only never sought for its alliance and courted its friendship, but has, as I have shown, "bearded it in its very halls"!

Indophilus will not, I am hopeful, misunderstand me, and fancy I am throwing cold water on what has been done, or remains to be done, to perfect our plans. More has been effected, within the last eighteen months, to bring the haughty Ameers to a proper sense of their utter insignificance as a government, when compared with that of British India, than could have been reasonably expected, provided we take the proceedings of our governments for the last half century into the account: and I trust, with Indophilus, that Lord William Bentinck (and perhaps I may add his successors) will complete the good work which his Lordship has begun: but doing so, is not the task of an hour; and, although the day for "Envoys" and "First rate missions" may now be considered to have passed away, as regards Sinde, yet I believe I have here recorded enough to demonstrate, that consistency and even expediency if we desired success, called for all that was *lately* done. I have also proved, that there are many points to be removed, before we can hope to view the Indus as a safe and beaten path for Traders; but that *that* day will arrive, I doubt not; and I am further of opinion, that unless the British Government is prepared to use *high pressure* measures by occupying Sinde, any attempt to precipitate matters will only tend to retard the desired end.

I remain, &c.

H. P.

June 29th, 1833.

* The few Hindoos comparatively speaking, who yet [redacted]er on in Sinde are, with the exception of those employed as agents of, or about, the Ameers and their Relations, needy and depressed beyond description. The great trading establishments which once flourished at Curachee, Tatta, &c are broken up, and some of the highest members of them have been forced to embrace Islamism, whilst others have fled from persecution and intolerance, and are living in exiled poverty.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE STEAM VESSEL.

Received since our last.

BOMORE.	
Amount previously received	Rs. 47,275
R. Shakespear	100
G. Vaughan	100
W. Strange	100
D. White	50
SURAT.	
William Stubbs	200
J. S. Law	100
Adam Campbell	100
Frank Sims	100
R. G. Chambers	100
Bomanjee Muncherjee Bhownuggurry	100
BARODA.	
Captain Farquharson	100
Lieut. J. B. Bellasis	100
Lieut. W. Purves	100
Lieut. Skinner	100
Asst. Surg. Stovell	100
RAJCOTE.	
J. Willoughby, Esq.	150
Dr. Erskine	100
Lieut. Shirt, 20th Regt	15
CALLICUT.	
Mr. Clementson	100
Mr. Smith	100
Mr. Morris	100

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels' Names.	*Date of intended Departure.*	*To what Port.*	*Touching where*
Hero	20 or 25 Inst.	London	
Diamond	1st August.	Ditto	Cape.
Majestic	18th Ditto.	Liverpool	
Charles Kerr	1st Sept	London	Ditto.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—13th JULY, 1833.

	MORN.	AFT.
Saturday	10 00	10 28
Sunday	10 43	10 47
Monday	11 28	11 55
Tuesday	0 16	0 35
Wednesday	1 03	1 22
Thursday	1 51	2 09
Friday	2 39	2 58

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	142	143
First Five per cent. Loan.		
Nos. 1 *a* 320, 1st Class,	109½	110
321 *a* 1040, 2nd Class,	109	109½
1041 *a* 1440, 3rd Class,	108½	109
1441 *a* 2240, 4th Class,	107½	108
Second Five per cent Loan	108	110½
Third Five per cent Loan	111	111½
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight	107½	108
Bills on Madras 30 days sight	102½	103
Bills on London 6 months sight	1s 10d	1s 9d
Spanish Dollars per 100	225	226
Sovereigns each	111½	112

* One of the lures held out to the Ameer of Hyderabad to secure his aid in the present enterprize of the ex-King of Kabool for recovering his dominions is, that in the event of His Majesty's success, Sinde is to be declared an Independent State, and Moorad ali Khan to be acknowledged as King (Padishah) by his Brother of Affghanistan!

† Sinde does not even owe allegiance to Delhi It was ceded to Nadir Shah, and since then has been *nominally* tributary either to Persia or Kabool.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Captain Reid, 12th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. Leslie, Horse Artillery, from Poonah.
Capt. W. H. Waterfield, 14th Regt. N. I. from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. George Fulljames, 25th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Major F. Schuler, Golundauze, to Nugger.
Major T. Leighton, 14th Regt. N. I. to Belgaum.
Capt. W. Burnett, Eur. Regt. to Poona.
Lieut. C. Hogg, do. to do.
Capt. T. Billamore, Gr. Regt. to do
Lieut. J. Cruickshank, Engrs. to Ahmednuggur.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH,

At Kirkee, on the 10th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Fendall, 4th Lt. Drs of a Daughter.

DEATH.

On the 9th Instant, at his residence Colabah, Lieut. Col. E. Pearson, 4th Regt N. I.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

None since our last.

DEPARTURES.

July 5th—Ship John Stamp, John Young, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—One time-expired Soldier, and two Children.

—— 11th.—The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone, Lieut. C. Wells, in charge, to the Persian Gulph.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.—Thames, Lady Melville, Farquharson, and Herefordshire.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Cumbrian, Sirah, Ranger, Minerva, Egyptian, Diamond, Hall, Elizabeth, Charles Kerr, Hero, and Majestic.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, John William Dare, Maria, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Minerva, Ann, Valasoudram, Ann Feilis, Louisa, Sumdaney, Glenelg, and Pittamber.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 13 JULY, 1833.

The Supreme Court was occupied yesterday with the trial of William Messer, a private in H. M. 4th. Light Dragoons, for the murder of a mussal attached to the same corps. The jury returned a verdict of *Guilty* against the prisoner, and the Court pronounced sentence of death upon him. We shall publish a short account of the trial on Tuesday next.—The Grand Jury, during the day, we understand, were engaged in investigating the merits of the Church Gate case; but what the result was, we have not yet heard.

Our readers will probably recollect a letter by Indophilus upon Bombay affairs, which we published some time since. This letter, we thought at the time, like most of the others written by that voluminous writer, contained, with many remarks that were just and sensible some that were unfounded and uncalled for, among which we may notice the sneer at the late mission to Sinde. In reply to this letter we have been favored by a correspondent with a short, but clear and interesting, account of the connexion which has existed between the British and Sindian Governments since 1802, for the purpose of showing the difficulties which the late mission had to contend with; and, that if it were formed upon a large and expensive scale, for the small court to which it was despatched, the mismanagement of our Government in 1808 rendered this necessary. The letter also contains the opinion of the writer, who is evidently an experienced individual, upon that interesting subject, the navigation of the Indus, regarding which, the public, unfortunately, have had but little means of obtaining information except through the letters of Indophilus.

The May number of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*—a periodical which, by the by, is not so well known on this side of India as it deserves to be—contains an account of the city of Bokhara by Lieut. Burnes. This will be found extracted below, and with the articles we have lately published regarding the trade of Persia, Cabool, and the Punjaub, we believe affords all the information which may be expected from the writer regarding his late journey, until the appearance of a complete account which he intends publishing at home.—We have heard the policy of Lieut. Burnes' in thus, in a measure, anticipating the more important details of an elaborate work, much questioned. But when the object of a writer is principally to convey useful information, as in the present case, there can be no doubt he acts wisely in seizing the earliest possible moment for doing so. Besides, much of the information afforded by Lieut. Burnes' late publications relates to the commerce of India, and, it is to be hoped, therefore, is capable of being turned to practical purposes, in which case, whatever the consequence might be to his work, there is no doubt he was called upon to lay it before the public with as little delay as possible.

It is much to be desired that the course he has pursued in this respect were more generally followed in this country; but, unfortunately, it happens, from mistaken notions of one kind or another, that a great deal of most important and interesting information is totally suppressed from the public, and is either allowed to remain shut up in the archive of government, or appears only at home after the lapse of several years, when the circumstaces connected with it have lost much of their interest. It was only lately we had occasion to mark upon the course pursued by the author of a memoir upon Sinde, who wrote and forwarded an account of that country for the exclusive benefit of the Supreme Government, though there was nothing whatever in it that might not have appared immediately in all the newspapers and peodicals in India. The same course we observe has been adopted by many others, and [redacted] a little ridiculous to see all the info[redacted]ave been, apparently, secre[redacted] published at last in the most open way by a parliamentary committee,

We have sometimes been led to suppose that the extraordinary reserve manifested by people in India, and particularly on this side, who have many opportunities of obtaining valuable information, and who do obtain it, was occasioned by the limited means of publication which the country affords; but, if this has been the case heretofore, it cannot be so in future, for should the numerous newspapers at the presidencies, and in the interior, be considered too humble as channels of communication, the magazines and periodicals lately established at Calcutta, afford an excellent opportunity of appearing before the public in a dignified form, and it is to be hoped therefore, will be more freely resorted to by our ambitious scribes than the papers have been. The example set by Lieut. Burnes, of resorting to them is most excellent, and so far were objections from being thrown in the way of his publishing by Government, that we understand he was actually requested to forward his commercial papers to the Calcutta Press.

CALCUTTA.

By an India-House advertisement in a March *Standard* we observe that the Honorable Court of Directors continued offering to sell bills (not under £100) drawn on their Governments and Establishments abroad, at the usual sight of 60 days. The terms are 1*s.* 9½*d.* cash per Sicca Rupee—1*s.* 8½*d.* per Madras or Bombay Rupee—and 3*s.* 10*d.* per Spanish dollar (Canton) Some of these bills we understand, have made their appearance here; and also some duplicates of an earlier date, the originals of which are on the long overdue Ganges.—*Beng. Hurk. June*, 24.

PUBLIC MEETING—STEAM NAVIGATION.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Calcutta fund for the promotion of a Steam Communication between England and India was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Town Hall, to consider the measures most proper to be pursued for the furtherance of the object of the subscription. On the motion of Mr. McFarlan the Right Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta was called upon to take the chair.

The Right Reverend Prelate commenced by observing that he had rather that some other gentleman more competent than himself had been called on to fill the office, as his exertions had generally been confined to duties of a somewhat different character, nevertheless he would not refuse to lend his assistance to the utmost of his ability to any project like the present that had for its view the furtherance of such a grand and important object. To him it seemed to be one of the grandest and most useful of schemes, fraught with benefit to the human race—a scheme that would approximate our European and Asiatic dominions, and hold out facilities to the extension of commerce, science, literature, and every other pursuit that could tend to the happiness of mankind—that by lessening the distance from their homes, and opening a more direct communication with their friends and relatives, would sooth and tranquilize the distressed hearts of Europeans, who to him appeared to be in a state of exile in this country. He was then a hundred and ninety one days from the last intelligence from his children, and it they could procure him that in seventy days, would it not be in a manner shortening the immense distance between them, and conferring on him an inestimable blessing?—for his part he was free to confess that he was an enthusiast in the cause, and if they did not wish to have a man of that description he would leave the chair at once; [great applause] but he was old enough to knew that it was essential to go to work in an orderly and common-sense way, and check the warmth of their feelings, for the difficulties to be encountered were as great as the object was glorious, if he might be allowed to apply such a term to an object which touched so nearly on so many principles of human happiness. The difficulties he conceived to be equally as great as they had been represented at the last meeting, and no one could deny that some great endeavour was required if they wished to ensure success; he therefore hoped there would be no reference made to any thing that had taken place. Those gentlemen had no doubt acted upon conviction, and from the purest principles, and they might, if they had arrived at the same conclusions, have acted in a similar manner. Let them now proceed to the election of a Committee, and decide every thing that was to be done on a calm, solid and faithful view of the question—pledge themselves to nothing, but examine every thing, and when the Committee had thoroughly considered and digested every plan that suggested itself, they could then submit their views of what they considered the most desirable and advantageous measures to another meeting of subscribers, who would of course adopt them or not as their judgment might direct.

Mr. McFarlan in proposing the first resolution said it was not his intention to preface it with any observation further than that, though it might be inconvenient and unnecessary to go into the detail of what had been said and done at the last meeting, yet every one present would admit that those gentlemen who had taken a prominent part at that meeting had been actuated by the most conscientious principles, and had adopted what they considered the best means of carrying what all were equally desirous of obtaining, into effect. Mr. McFarlan then proposed "that this meeting will support with unabated zeal the measures adopted at the general meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta held on the 14th instant, for the purpose of petitioning the public authorities connected with the Government of India for the establishment of a Steam Communication with England, and will adopt all other measures calculated to obtain that end."

Mr. Greenlaw in seconding the resolution said, that in common with those gentlemen who composed the last meeting he went to the full length of the view they had taken of the necessity of petitioning Government; but he was also one of those who thought they ought to go beyond that point, and use every exertion that lay in their power themselves to attain the desired end; and as a proof that the opinion prevailed pretty generally he had only to refer them to an alphabetical list that he held in his hand, by which they would perceive that, independently of that day's subscriptions, a hundred and seventy one persons had subscribed to the amount of rupees 32,838 in the course of a single week. If any apology was required for dissenting from the decision of the last meeting, he held it in his hand. He hoped he might be permitted to read a letter he had received

from a person of the name of Duckinunder Mookerjee, enclosing a subscription of two hundred rupees. He was not aware of the connection that existed between the individual he had mentioned and the Academic Association, but he appeared to act as the organ of that association, and he (Mr. Greenlaw) wished to read it that the public spirit it evinced might be proclaimed to the world, and act as an example to others. Mr. Greenlaw then read the following letter:—

"TO C. B. GREENLAW, ESQ.

"DEAR SIR,—Two hundred rupees is the sum that our friends of the Academic Association can afford to subscribe to the fund for establishing a communication by means of steam vessels between India and Great Britian. Their contribution though humble will I hope be thought nevertheless sincere. Though it is beyond their power to subscribe a larger amount yet in good wishes to an undertaking of such an useful nature, they are I hope never to be exceeded by any. With sentiments of regard,

I remain, dear Sir, sincerely your's
DUCKINUNDER MOOKERJEE."

Mr. Greenlaw then concluded by seconding Mr. McFarlan's motion, which was put from the chair and carried unanimously.

The Right Reverend Chairman then observed that Mr. McFarlan wished him to consult the meeting on the best method of electing a committee, whether by ballot or by nomination. Mr. McFarlan thought thirteen would be as many as were necessary, and to make them efficient and gain them the public confidence, he thought it would be desirable to have them composed of one-fourth scientific men, one-fourth from the mercantile body, one fourth, influential members of the civil and military services, and one-fourth native gentlemen. Such a committee he thought likely to establish public confidence, and if that was inspired he felt confident that nearly the whole community would gladly come forward to support so noble an undertakin .

Mr. Adam thought the best mode of election would be the ballot, and recommended that every one should write a list of the names of the persons he voted for, from which lists those persons having a majority of votes could be easily selected.

Captain Steel thought it would be as well to ascertain first whether gentlemen who might be elected would consent to undertake the office.

Mr. McFarlan said it was very probable that there would be a great deal of disinclination and reluctance, but in his opinion they ought not to listen to any objections—it was a great public duty that no one ought to refuse to perform.

Mr. Pote thought the mode of election suggested by Mr. Adam impracticable.

Mr. Turton declared himself in favour of an open election, and said he did not think it invidious to discuss the merits of any one proposed. For his part he would not hesitate one moment about opposing any one if he thought him in any way ineligible, and he would think it invidious in any one to oppose a person nominated by him. They had a great object to accomplish, and their chief means to attain that object would be the election of an efficient and working committee; they should not therefore make the election a matter of compliment, but proceed in a straightforward, manly and open manner. At a meeting of this kind there was generally a great lack of information exhibited, and their chief aim should therefore be to choose Committee-men who had studied and were conversant with the subject. With this view he had prepared a list of persons whom he thought likely to be useful and efficient members, for one of them could speak of the navigation of the Red Sea, which had been but little surveyed, another could give the necessary information on the subject of steam engines, another on practical navigation, and so on. He had thus endeavoured to embody all the talent he could think of, and without being bigoted in favor of any of them, he would propose their names, at the same time assuring the meeting that he should not think it invidious in any one to oppose their nomination.

The sense of the meeting appearing to be in favor of appointment by nomination rather than by the ballot, fifteen gentlemen were selected, whose names will be found in the next resolution. When nearly the whole number had been selected Mr. Pote observed that as there seemed to be a disposition to elect persons to represent the different classes, he felt it incumbent on him to bring to the notice of the meeting the class of East Indians, to which he belonged, which had been entirely lost sight of, and which was as distinct from the Europeans as the natives themselves were. As two natives had been nominated to represent their class he did not think he should be doing his duty to his countrymen if he did not propose one of their body also, though he, being an unknown individual, had but small hopes of success. He did not think the principle that had been adopted a good one, but as it had been adopted, he would propose Mr. Wale Byrne as a member of the Committee, a person well known as an active member of many committees in Calcutta, and a most efficient secretary to some of them.

This proposal was seconded by Captain Sewell, and very cordially received by the chairman and the meeting. Mr. Turton said he did not know the gentleman, though he thought his class in society ought to be represented: there was however a gentleman of that class known to most people, who as a scientific man would be an invaluable member; he alluded to Mr, James Kyd, and suggested whether it would not be better to substitute his name for that of Mr. Byrne.

Mr. McFarlan spoke in very high terms of Mr. Byrne, but remarked that when his qualifications were weighed against the professional acquirements of Mr. Kyd, he was sure the proposer would acknowledge the superior claims of the latter.

Mr. Pote acknowledged the justice of Mr. McFarlan's remarks, and, there being at this stage of the selection only one vacancy, withdrew the name of Mr. Byrne in favor of that of Mr. Kyd.

Mr. Adam then proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. J. Sutherland, and carried unanimously:—

"That a subscription be raised in furtherance of the above purpose [*i. e.* the first resolution] and that the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to be denominated "the committee of the new Bengal Steam Fund."

Mr. D. McFarlan,	Mr. B. Harding,
Captain Forbes,	Mr. J. Willis,
Dwarkanauth Tagore,	Mr. C. J. Middleton,
Mr. W. H. McNaghten,	Mr. T. E. M. Turton,
Muthoornauth Mullick,	Mr. James Kyd,
Mr. James Prinsep,	Captain Steel,
Mr. C. B. Greenlaw, Secretary,	Mr. Cockerell, and
	Mr. R. S. Thomson."

Mr. Greenlaw then suggested the propriety of appointing all subscribers of a thousand rupees and upwards honorary members of the Committee. He also thought it necessary to make some provision to keep the number complete in case of casualties, either by granting power to the committee to appoint members themselves, or to call a general meeting for that purpose when required.

Mr. McFarlan thought it ought to be an instruction to the Committee to sit with open doors, so that all the world might see what they were about.

Mr. Turton said he was an enemy to close corporations of every kind, and therefore should decidedly object to the committee being allowed to increase their number themselves. He intended to propose that it shall be the duty of the Committee to call a public meeting of subscribers at least once in six months to see into their accounts and learn the nature of their proceedings. With reference to Mr. Greenlaw's other proposal, he thought that the extent of the purse ought not to be made the qualification for admission into the committee, though combined with other requisites it would no doubt have its due weight when there existed a necessity for fresh elections.

Mr. Greenlaw then withdrew his proposal, and Mr. C. J. Middleton proposed, "That the Union Bank be the treasurers, and that whenever the amount of the subscriptions on hand shall be rupees 1,500, one thousand of that sum shall be invested in Company's paper, so that no sum exceeding rupees 500 be ever allowed to remain permanently in the treasurer's hands."

Mr. Mangles moved as an amendment that the Bank of Bengal be substituted for the Union Bank.

Mr. McFarlan said that the Bank of Bengal had originally been contemplated in preparing the resolution, but that the Union Bank had been substituted because the Bank of Bengal would not receive a less sum than rupees 50, nor themselves collect any sums.

Mr. Mangles then withdrew his amendment, and the original motion was put and carried unanimously.

Colonel Becher proposed "that the committee be instructed to realize the amounts already subscribed as speedily as possible, and to use their utmost endeavours to procure additional subscriptions; and that no sum or sums paid into this fund be considered as part of the Bombay Joint Stock, or of any other Joint Stock fund."

This resolution was seconded by Dr. Muston, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Greenlaw in proposing the next resolution said that it required no comments from him, nevertheless he could not let slip such an opportunity of bearing testimony to the merits of an individual who had been the first to endeavour to establish the communication which was then under consideration. He alluded to Capt. Johnstone, and could not help feeling some surprise that the last meeting had concluded, and the present proceeded so far, without any reference having been made to him. That individual's first plan was precisely the same as the one they had under consideration, and it was no fault of his that it had not been carried into effect. He was prevented from carrying his scheme into execution, and finding that the meeting would not support it as he had expected, he fell into their views, and gave up his own opinion in favor of theirs. He (Mr. Greenlaw) felt certain that if Captain Johnstone's original views had been adopted they would have had but little occasion to assemble there then, for a more disinterested and zealous advocate of the project he had never met. He did not say that his zeal would have extended so far as to have impoverished himself and family; he must of course have expected to be remunerated for his time and experience; but he believed he might venture to say that his gratification of being the means of effecting so useful an undertaking would by far have exceeded any pleasure he might have experienced in contemplating the competence he h derived from it. There was not an argument that could be adduced in favor of this scheme that had not already been anticipated by him, in proof of which he hoped they would allow him to read a short extract from his (Captain Johnstone's) address delivered in that very hall, feeling convinced that if he were then there, he would again address them in a similar manner. Mr. Greenlaw then read the following extract:—"The Civilian, the Officer, whose health requires, or whose inclination prompts a visit to his native land, may with twelve months, leave of absence pass eight in the bosom of his family. The merchant having business of importance will no longer be obliged to delegate it to an agent. He may throw himself with his portmateau into a steam vessel, transact his business, and in a few short weeks resume his seat at his desk without his absence having been felt. Parents anxious for the health or education of their children may at a comparatively trifling expence have the happiness of themselves selecting a school for them, and from how much anxiety will those be relieved who have no relations or friends to whom they can with confidence commit so high a charge. Those who do not visit England will enjoy the advantage of receiving letters before the antiquity of their date damps in some measure the interest which a letter is calculated to excite. Four months! how short a time to look forward for an answer to a letter on which one's happiness may depend, when compared to the usual term—a-year! How delightful to receive in February details of the movements and merriments of the preceding Christmas in Old England! How much will this facility of communication tend to keep alive and to strengthen in a family those affections which now alas too frequently subside after a few years' separation!—Gentlemen! lay these considerations to your hearts—you will be brought near to your native land;—Your comforts, your enjoyments, your luxuries, your own happiness here, that of your friends, [illegible] your children at home, must be [illegible] establishment. Gentlemen! you a[illegible]ctively, you are interested individua[illegible] you most strongly interested in the [illegible]s undertaking;—I too am interest[illegible] the proud satisfaction of being [illegible]an undertaking pregnant with adv[illegible]ghest nature to the Indian Society[illegible] then requested that what he h[illegible]ght be recorded, and proposed the fo[illegible]ion:—"That the Committee immedi[illegible]emselves to the consideration of the means by which the communication now interrupted by the laying up of the *Hugh Lindsay* may be—*first* most certainly, and *secondly* most speedily re-opned; that they be authorized for that purpose to seek the aid of the Supreme Government and endeavour to obtain the aid of the East India Commtee formed at home; and that they report to a eneral meeting of subscribers when they shall have come to some definite conclusion."

Mr. McNaghten secored the motion, and in so doing regretted that something like a feeling prevailed that it would [illegible]mprudent to encourage the scheme till it was known how the funds would [illegible]pplied. He regretd that [illegible]e should hold [illegible]n such a ground[illegible] measures to be [illegible]d would ent[illegible]on the sum realized before [illegible] were likely to collect, it was impossible to say what they would do with the funds, for on their amount might rest the question, whether they assisted the Bombay plan, or established a scheme of their own, and so long as people held back their money to see what they would do, they might effectually prevent them from doing any thing. In adverting to the second part of the resolution he believed it was no secret that the present head of the Government here was devotedly attached to the project, and if the public evinced that they were anxious for its promotion, he made no doubt that he would give them both his own assistance and that of the Government. This however he did not vouch for, though he had every reason to place confidence in the rumour. There was another feeling that he wished to get rid of, and that was that this meeting had been got up in opposition to the last; so far from that being the case, he felt convinced that there was not a person present who would go the full length with him and subscribe to their petition, as well as admit that their Chairman, who had since subscribed so liberally, was actuated by the purest and most conscientious motives. It had been said that the question was either a national one or it was not, but he did not think it was entirely either, for both the Government and the public were interested, though somewhat differently; the advantages to be gained by the former being remote, while those to be derived by the latter would be immediate. It had likewise been said that a single steamer would be of little use, but he must take leave to express a different opinion—surely it must be a great object to the merchant, even though but occasionally, to learn the upshot of his adventure two months earlier than could otherwise happen—it came home equally to the bosoms of every other class of individuals—two months was an awful period in human life, for in that time, short as it might appear, some of them might be in eternity. Let them then solicit the aid of the Government but not neglect to exert themselves in the mean time; and then, if they could not realize enough to carry any scheme into execution themselves, they might go to Government and say "we have done our duty, now do yours;" and should their endeavours finally prove unsuccessful, they would still have the satisfaction of knowing that they had left nothing in their power undone that could give them a chance of success.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. Willis next proposed "that in furtherance of the foregoing resolutions, the Committee make every enquiry in their power into the feasibility of the plan proposed at Bombay, entering into immediate communication with the Committee at that place as well as with those which may be formed at Madras, Ceylon, or elsewhere in India"—which being seconded by Mr. Bruce, was put from the chair, and carried.

Mr. Pattle said it had fallen to his lot to propose the next resolution, in doing which he thought it best to be as brief as possible, for if not, it would be necessary to get more light than they then enjoyed. He would not therefore detain them by making excuses for not making a speech, but would at once propose his resolution, which was as follows:—"That at the general meeting referred to in the 5th resolution, if it shall appear to the majority of the subscribers that there is a fair and reasonable prospect of the plan proposed by the committee being successful, it shall be competent for such majority to direct the whole or any portion of the funds subscribed to be paid in aid of the plan, and that the decision of such majority shall be binding on each individual subscriber."

Mr. J. Sutherland thought it would be judicious to stipulate that the majority should consist of three fifths or seven tenths, otherwise a majority of one individual might have the power of voting away the funds. He did not put this as an amendment, but made the suggestion to the original mover. After some little discussion the the following alteration was introduced into the motion, "if it shall appear to *a majority of three fourths of the subscribers and proxies present in number and value* that there is a fair and reasonable, &c." which was then put and carried unanimously.

Proposed by Dwarkanauth Tagore and carried, that a period of not less than one month shall elapse between the publication of the committee's report in the public papers of this presidency and the calling of the general meeting of subscribers to take it into consideration, and that subscribers resident beyond the precincts of the town of Calcutta be entitled to vote by proxy or by letter, should they so desire it, otherwise the sense of the majority of *viva vocé* and written votes to decide the matter."

Proposed by Mr. McFarlan and carried, "that the committee be authorised to disburse such small sums as may be requisite for stationery, hire of copyists, printing, &c."

Proposed by Mr. Turton and carried unanimously "that the committee may be added to at any public meeting of subscribers, but not by the committee themselves, and that it shall be imperative on the committee to call a public meeting of subscribers once in every six months, and oftener if they think fit, for the purpose of submitting to them a report of their proceedings and a statement of their accounts.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the right reverend chairman, who returned thanks and concluded the business by the following observations. All they had done was nothing worth unless it was supported by straightforward persevering efforts—by every one labouring at the work, and each one considering that the success of the enterprize depended on his individual self; and above all things small contributions should be encouraged, for they were generally more effective than even large ones, as a proof of which he need only mention that in a benevolent society to which he was attached in England £33,000 out of £56,000 subscribed was the amount of penny subscriptions. By the encouragement of small sums the whole community would be enabled to subscribe according to their means, and the engine once set in motion they need not doubt that they would continue to receive the necessary assistance from the public, both here and at home, to give it permanence and stability. It only required perseverance to enable art to triumph over the difficulties of nature, and lessen the space between two distant countries; he trusted then to find that perseverence prevail in the India community, and had no doubt that with it their exertions would be crowned with success.

The meeting was pretty fully attended, and we never recollect to have seen so much harmony and unanimity prevail at a Calcutta meeting before.

DELHI.

Extraordinary instance of fortitude and presence of mind in a Native Women.

Some days ago, as a man and his wife were coming into Delhi from Rohtuck, they were stopped on the road by a party of four Cuzzaks who, drawing their swords, threatened to cut both their heads off if they did not instantly give up whatever property they had about them. The man, being an active young fellow, contrived to slip out of the Robbers hands and gave them leg bail, but his wife not being so expert was left to their mercy. In this predicament, she accordingly took off her jewels, and presenting them to the Robbers, prayed that they would allow her to proceed upon her journey. The Robbers however, not satisfied with the jewels, demanded the clothes also.—With this requisition the young woman's modesty would not of course allow her to comply, and she earnestly implored the Cuzzaks, therefore, to consider her sex, and the impossibility of her surviving the shame to which she would be exposed by being stripped of her clothes. In no way softened by this appeal, the Robbers were proceeding to strip the woman, when she entreated them to put her to the sword in the first instance, "and then" she added, you may satisfy your rapacity if you please."—This request somewhat staggered the Robbers who, with all their barbarity could not bring themselves to imbrue their hands in the blood of so defenceless and innocent a victim.—They insisted notwithstanding upon getting the clothes, and again laid hold of the young woman, for the purpose of forcibly tearing them off. She now resolved to make another and a last effort to avert the disgrace that appeared to await her. Addressing herself accordingly once more to the Cuzzaks, "what" said she "do you hesitate to take my life or does the helplessness of my sex disarm you? are you hardened enough to rob me of what is equally dear to me with existence, and do you yet scruple to shed my blood? hand me the sword—if your nerves fail you, mine at least do not—Woman tho' I be, I can smile on death when its intervention saves me from disgrace,"—This address had the desired effect.—Tho' unwilling to employ it themselves, the Robbers had no hesitation in complying with the woman's request for the sword, and they handed it to her accordingly.—Much to their surprize, however the beautiful heroine instead of directing the weapon, as they had expected, against herself, instantly cut down two of the party, which so terrified the others that they immediately took to their heels—She departed at the same moment, and quickly overtaking her husband, who had halted a little way off in trembling anxiety for the fate of his *better half*, they both resumed their journey and reached the Imperial Capital in safety.

BOKHARA.

II.—Description of Bokhára. By Lieut. A. Burnes, Bombay Army. Asst. Resident at Kutch.

Our first care on entering *Bokhára* was to change our garb, and adopt the usages prescribed by the laws of the country. A Petition to the minister might have perhaps relieved us of the necessity, but to do so was in consonance with our own plans, and we did not delay a moment in fulfilling them. Our turbans were exchanged for shabby sheep-skin caps with the fur inside, and our *kamarbands* were thrown aside for a rude piece or rope or tape. The outer garment of the country was discontinued, as well as our stockings, since these are the emblems of distinction in the holy city of *Bokhára* between an infidel and a true believer. We know also, that none but a Mahommedan might ride within thet walls of the city, and we had an inward feeling which told us to be heartily gratified if we were permitted, at such trifling sacrifices, to continue our abode in the capital. A couplet* which describes *Samarcand* as the paradise of the world, also names *Bokhára* as the strength of religion and of *Islám*; and impious and powerless as we were, we, could have no desire to try experiments among those who seemed, outwardly, at least, such bigots. The dress which I have described is no where enjoined by the *Qorán*, nor did it obtain in these countries for two centuries after the prophet; not till the bigotry of some of the Khaliphs discovered that the faithful should be distinguished from those who were not Mahommedans.

On entering the city, the authorities did not even search us, but in the afternoon an officer summoned us to the presence of the minister. My fellow traveller was yet prostrated by fever, and could not accompany me; I therefore proceeded alone to the ark or palace where the minister lived along with the king. I was lost in amazement at the novel scene before me, since we had to walk for about two miles through the streets of *Bokhára* before reaching the palace. I was immediately introduced to the minister, or as he is styled, the *Gosh Bégi*, an elderly man, of great influence, who was sitting in a small room, with a private court-yard in front of it. He desired me to be seated outside on the pavement, but evinced both a kind and considerate manner, which set my mind at ease. The hardness of my seat, and the distance from the minister, did not overpower me with grief, since his son, who appeared during the interview, was even further removed than myself. I presented a silver watch and a *kashmir* dress, which I had brought for him; but he declined to receive anything, saying that he was but the slave of the king. He then interrogated me for about two hours, regarding my own affairs and the objects which had brought me to a country so remote as *Bokhára*. I told the usual tale of being in progress towards our native country, and produced my passport from the Governor General of India, which the minister read with peculiar attention. I then added, that *Bokhára* was a country of such celebrity among eastern nations, that I had been chiefly induced to visit *Turkistán* for the purpose of seeing it. But what is your profession, said the minister? I replied that I was an officer of the Indian Army. But

سمرقند صیقل روی زمین است
بخارا قوت اسلام و دین است

[redacted]our knowledge:—[redacted]s topics as to the [redacted]but particularly of [redacted]ussia, on which [redacted]formed. In reply to his inquiries regar[redacted]rage, I considered it prudent to acquaint him that I had a sextant, since I concluded that we should be searched, and it was better to make a merit of necessity. I informed him therefore, that I liked to observe the stars and the other heavenly bodies, since it was a most attractive study. On hearing this, the vizier's attention was roused, and he begged, with some earnestness, and in a subdued tone of voice, that I would inform him of a favourable conjunction of the planets, and the price of grain which it indicated in the ensuing year. I told him, that our astronomical knowledge did not lead to such information; at which he expressed himself disappointed. On the whole, however, he appeared to be satisfied of my character, and assured me of protection while in *Bokhára*; he however prohibited our using pen and ink, since it might lead to our conduct being misrepresented to the King, and prove injurious. He also added, that the route to the Caspian sea by the way of *Khíva*, had been closed for the last year; and that, if we intended to enter Russia, we must either pursue the northern route from *Bokhára*, or cross the *Túrkmán* desert below *Organj* to *Astrabád*, on the Caspian.

Two days after this interview, I was again summoned by the vizier, and found him surrounded by a great number of respectable persons, to whom he appeared desirous of exhibiting me. I was questioned in such a way as to make me believe that our character was not altogether free from suspicion; but the vizier said jestingly, I suppose you have been writing about *Bokhára*. Since I had in the first instance given so true a tale, I had here no apprehension of contradiction, and freely told the party that I had come to see the women and the wonders of *Bokhára*, and that by the vizier's favor, I had been already perambulating the city. The minister was the only person who appeared pleased with the candour, and said that he would be happy to see me at all times in the evening. He inquired if I had any curiosity to exhibit to him, either of India or my own country: but I regretted my inability to meet his wishes. On my return home, it occurred to me that the all-curious vizier might be gratified by the sight of a patent compass, with its glasses, screws, and reflectors; but I also feared that he might construe my possession of this complicated piece of mechanism into a light which would not be favorable. I however sallied forth with the instrument in my pocket, and soon found myself in the presence of the vizier. I told him that I believed I had found a curiosity that would gratify him, and produced the compass, which was quite new, and of very beautiful workmanship. I described its utility, and pointed out its beauty, till the vizier seemed quite to have forgotten, "that he was but a slave of the king, and could receive nothing;" indeed he was proceeding to bargain for its price, when I interrupted him. I assured him that I had brought it from *Hindústán*, that I might purposely present it to him; since I had heard of his zeal in the cause of religion, and it would enable him to point to the holy Mecca, and rectify the *Kibla* of the grand mosque, which he was now building in *Bokhára*. I told him that I could receive no reward, since we were already rewarded, above all price, by his protection. The *Gosh Bégí* packed up the compass with all the haste and anxiety of a child, and said, that he would take it direct to his Majesty, and describe the wonderful ingeniuty of our nation. Thus fell one of my compasses. It was a fine instrument, by Schmalcalder, but I had a duplicate, and I think it was not sacrificed without an ample return. Had we been in *Bokhára* in disguise, and personating some assumed character, our feelings would have been very different from what they now were. Like owls, we should only have appeared at night; but after this incident, we stalked abroad in the noon-tide sun, and visited all parts of the city.

My usual resort in the evening was the *Règistan* of *Bokhára*, which is the name given to a spacious area of the city near the palace, that opens upon it. In two other sides there are massive buildings, colleges of the learned; and on the fourth stands a fountain filled with water, and shaded by lofty trees, where idlers and news-mongers congregrate around the wares of Asia and Europe, which are here exposed for sale. A stranger has only to seat himself on a bench of the *Régistan*, to know the *Uzbèks* and the people of *Bokhára*. He may here converse with the natives of Persia, Turkey, Russia, Tartary, China, India, and *Kabúl*. He will meet with *Túrkmáns*, *Calmuks*, and *Kuzzaks*, from the surrounding deserts, as well as the natives of the more favoured lands. He may contrast the polished manners of the subjects "of the great king" with the ruder habits of a roaming Tartar. He may see the *Uzbèks* from all the states of *Mìwarulnahr*, and speculate from their physiognomy or the changes which time and place effect among any race of men. The *Uzbèk* of *Bokhára* is hardly to be recognized as a *Turk* or Tartar, from his intermixture of Persian blood. Those from the neighbouring country of *Kokan* are less changed, and the natives of *Organj*, the ancient *Kharasm*, have yet a harshness of feature peculiar to themselves; they may be distinguished from all others by dark sheep-skin caps, about a foot high. A red beard, grey eyes, and fair skin, will now and then arrest the notice of a stranger, and his attention will have been fixed on a poor Russian, who has lost his country and his liberty and here drags out a miserable life of slavery. A native of the Celestial Empire will be seen here and there in the same forlorn predicament, shorn of his long cue of hair, with his crown under a turban, since both he and the Russian act the part of Muhammedans. Then follows a Hindú, in a garb foreign to himself and his country: a small square cap, and a string, instead of a girdle, distinguishes him from the Muhammedans, and as the Moslems themselves tell you, prevents their profaning the prescribed salutations of their language, by using them to an idolator. Without these distinctions, the native of India is to be recognized by his sombre look, and the studious manner in which he avoids all communication with the crowd. He herds only with a few individuals, similarly circumstanced with himself. The Jew is as marked a being as the *Hindú*; his costume differs from the follower of BRAHMA, and a small conical cap marks the children of Israel. No mark however is so distinguishing as the well known features of the Hebrew people. In *Bokhára*, they are a race remarkably handsome, and I saw more than one Rebecca in my peregrinations. Their features are set off by ringlets of beautiful hair, which hang over their cheeks and necks. There are about 4000 Jews in *Bokhára* originally from *Meshid* in Persia. They are chiefly employed in dyeing cloth. They receive the same treatment as the *Hindús*. A strayed Armenian in a still different dress, represents that wandering nation; but there are few of them in *Bokhára*. With these exceptions, the stranger beholds in the bazars a portly, fair, and well-dressed mass of people, the Muhammedans of *Túrkistán*. A large white turban, and a *chogha* or pelisse of some dark colour over three or four other of the same description is the general costume; but the *Règistan* leads to the palace, and the *Uzbèks* delight to appear before their king in a mottled garment of silk, called "*adras*," which is of all and the brightest colours, and would be intolerable to any but an *Uzbèk*. Some of the higher persons are clothed in brocade, and one may distinguish the gradations of the chiefs, since those in favour ride into the citadel, and the others dismount at the gate. Almost every individual who visits the King is attended by his slave, and though this class of people are for the most part Persians, or their descendants, they have a peculiar appearance. It is said, indeed, that three-fourths of the people of *Bokhára* are of slave extraction, for of the captives brought from Persia, into *Túrkistán*, few are permitted to return, and, by all accounts, there are many who have no inclination to do so. A great portion of the people of *Bokhára* appear on horseback. Whether mounted or on foot, they are dressed in boots, and the pedestrians strut on high and small heels on which it would puzzle a *Corinthian* to walk or even stand. They rise about an inch and a half, and the pinnacle is not one-third the diameter. This is the national dress of the *Uzbèk*. Some men of rank have a shoe over the boot, which is taken off on entering a room. I must not forget the ladies in my enumeration of the inhabitants. They generally appear on horseback, riding as the men; a few walk, and all are veiled with a black hair-cloth napkin. The difficulty of seeing through it makes the fair ones stare at every one, as in a masquerade. There however, no one must speak to them, and if any of the King's harem pass, you are admonished to look in another direction, and get a punch on the head if you infringe the advice, so holy are the fair ones of the holy *Bokhára*.

My reader will have now become familiar with the appearance of the inhabitants of *Bokhára*. From morn to night, the crowd which assembles raises a humming noise, and one is stunned at the moving mass of human beings. In the middle of the area, the fruits of the season are sold under the shade of a square piece of mat, supported by a single pole. One wonders at the never-ending employment of the fruiterers in dealing out their grapes, melons, apricots, apples, peaches, pears, and plums; for the continued succession of purchasers proves that the tide of men still flows. With difficulty a passage can be forced through the streets, and it is only done at the momentary risk of being run over by some one on the back of a horse or an ass. These latter animals are exceedingly common and very fine, they amble along at a quick pace with their riders and burdens. Carts of a light construction are also driving up and down, since the nature of the country and the streets which are not too narrow, admit of wheeled carriages in all parts of the bazar. Every where are seen people making tea, which is done in large European urns instead of tea-pots, and kept hot by a metal tube. The penchant of the *Bokhàris* for tea is, I believe, without parallel; for they drink it at all times and places, and in half a dozen ways, with and without sugar, with and without milk, with grease, with salt, &c. Next to the venders of this hot beverage, one may purchase "rahet-i-jan," or the delight of life, grape jelly, or syrup mixed up with chopped ice. The abundance of ice is one of the greatest luxuries in *Bokhára*, and it may be had till the cold weather makes it unnecessary. It is pitted in winter, and sold so cheap that it is within the reach of the poorest people. No one ever thinks of drinking water without icing it, and a beggar may be seen purchasing it as he proclaims his poverty and entreats the bounty of the passenger. It is a nice and refreshing sight to see the huge masses of it with the thermometer at 90°, coloured, scraped, and piled into heaps like snow, to tickle the *Uzbèks'* palate. It would be endless to describe the whole body of traders: suffice it to say, that almost every thing may be purchased in the *Règistan;* the jewellery and cutlery of Europe (coarse enough however,) the tea of China, the sugar of India, the spices of Manilla, &c. &c. One may also add to his stores of learning, both *Túrkí* and Persian, at the book-stalls, where the learned or would-be-so pore over tattered pages at a hawker's board. As one withdraws in the evening from this bustling crowd to the more retired parts of the city, he treads his way through arched bazars, now empty, and passes mosques surmounted by handsome cupolas, and adorned by all the simple ornaments which are admitted by Muhammedans. After the bazar hours, these are crowded for evening prayers. At the doors of the colleges, which generally face the Mosques, one may see the students lounging after the labours of the day, not however so gay or so young as the tyros of an European university, but many of them grave and demure old men, with more hypocrisy, but by no means less vice, than their youthful prototypes in another quarter of the world. These people however are stained by vices which there find no shelter even among the most depraved libertines. With the twilight this busy scene closes, the King's drum beats, it is re-echoed by others in every part of the city, and at a certain hour no one is permitted to move out without a lantern. From these arrangements, the police of the city is excellent, and in every street large bales of cloth are left on the stalls at night in perfect safety. All is silence till the morn, when the bustle again commences in the *Régistan*, the busy hive of men. The day is ushered in with the same guzzling and tea-drinking, and hundreds of boys and donkeys laden with milk hasten to the busy throng. The milk is sold in small bowls, over which the cream floats: a lad will bring twenty or thirty of these to market, in shelves supported and suspended by a stick over his shoulder. Whatever number may be brought, speedily disappear among the tea-drinking population of this great city.

Soon after our arrival, I paid a visit to our late travelling companions, the tea merchants, who had taken up their abode in a caravansary, and were busy in unpacking, appraising, and selling their tea. They sent to the Bazar for ice and apricots, which we sat down and enjoyed together. One of the purchasers took me for a tea merchant from the society I was in, and asked for my investment. The request afforded both the merchants and myself some amusement, but they did not undeceive the man on my mercantile character, and we continued to converse together. He spoke of the news of the day, the late conquests of the king at *Shahr Sabz*, and of the threats of the Persians to attack *Bokhàra*, all without his ever suspecting me to be ought but an Asiatic. In return, we had visits from these merchants, and many other persons who principally came to gratify their curiosity. We were not permitted to write, and it was an agreeable manner of passing our time, since they were very communicative. The *Uzbèks* are a simple people. with whom one gets most readily acquainted: they speak in a curious tone of voice, as if they despised, or were angry with, you.

They never saluted us by any of the forms among Muhammedans, but appeared to have another set of expressions, the most common of which is, "may your wealth increase" (*doulat zyádn,*) They nevertheless always said the "*fathaa*" or blessing from the *Qorán*, stretching out their hands and stroking down their beards before they sat down. Many of our visitors betrayed suspicions of our character, but still evinced no unwillingness to converse on all points, from the politics of their King to the state of their markets. Simple people, they believe a spy must measure their forts and walls, they have no idea of the value of conversation. With such ready returns on the part of our guests, it was not irksome for me to explain the usages of Europe; but let me advise a traveller to lay in a good stock of that kind of knowledge, before he ventures to travel in eastern countries. One must have a smattering of trade, arts, science, religion, medicine, and, in fact, of every thing; and any answer is better than a negative, since ignorance, real or pretended, is construed into wilful concealment.

I took an early opportunity of seeing the slave bazar of *Bokhára*, which is held every Saturday morning. The *Uzbèks* manage all their affairs by means of slaves, who are chiefly brought from Persia by the Túrkmans. These poor wretches are here exposed for sale, and occupy thirty or forty stalls, where they are examined like cattle, only with this difference, that they are able to give an account of themselves vivà voce. On the morning which I visited the bazar, there were only six unfortunate beings, and I witnessed the manner in which they are disposed of. They are first interrogated regarding their parentage and capture, and if they are Muhammedan that is, *Sunnis*. The question is put in that form, for the *Uzbèks* do not consider a *Shiah* to be a true believer, since with them, as with the primitive Christians, a sectary is more odious than an unbeliever. After the intended purchaser is satisfied of the slave's being an infidel *(chaffir)*, he examines his body, particularly noting if he be free from leprosy, so common in *Túrkistàn*, and he then proceeds to bargain for his price. Three of the Persian boys were for sale at thirty tillas of gold a piece, * and it was surprising to see how contented the poor fellows sat under their lot. I heard one of them telling how he had been seized south of *Meshid*, while tending his flock; another, who overheard a conversation among the by-standers regarding the scarcity of slaves that season, stated that a great number had been taken. His companion said with some feeling, you and I only think so, because of our own misfortune; but these people must know better. There was one unfortunate girl, but she had been long in service, and was now being sold by her master because of his poverty. I felt that many a tear had been shed in the court where I surveyed the scene, but was assured from every quarter that slaves are well treated and well fed, and the circumstances of so many of them remaining in the country after they have been manumitted seems to establish this fact. The bazars of *Bokhára* are chiefly supplied from *Organj*. Russians and Chinese are also sold but rarely. The feelings of an European revolt at this odious traffic; but the *Uzbèks* entertain no such motions, and believe that they are conferring a benefit on a Persian when they purchase him, in hopes that he may renounce his heretical opinions.

From the slave-market I passed on that morning to the great bazar, and the very first sight which fell under my notice was the offenders against Muhammedanism of the preceding Friday. They consisted of four individuals, who had been caught asleep at prayer time, and a youth who had been seen smoking in public. They were all tied to each other, and the tobacco-lover led the way, holding his *hooka* or pipe in his hand. The officer of police followed with a thick thong, and chastised them as he went, calling aloud "Ye followers of Islam, behold the punishment of those who violate the law." Never however was there such a series of contradiction and absurdity as in the practice and theory of religion in *Bokhára*. You may openly purchase tobacco, and all the most approved paraphernalia for inhaling its narcotic qualities; yet if seen smoking in public you are straightway dragged before the Qazi, punished by stripes, or paraded on a donkey with a blackened face, while the innocent hooka hangs before you as a warning to others. If a person is caught flying pigeons on a Friday, he is sent forth with the dead bird round his neck, seated on a camel. If seen in the streets at the time of prayers and convicted of such habitual neglect, fines and imprisonment follow; yet there are bands of the most abomiable wretches who frequent the streets in the evening, and encourage the violation of the *Qoran*. The laws of the Faithful punish this offence with death' but the Commander of the Faithful (the King is so called) sets an example to his subjects, and follows the customs of his fore-fathers. Every thing indeed presents a tissue of contradictions, and none were more apparent to me than the punishment of these culprits, who were marching with all the pomp of publicity, by the very gate way of the court, where human beings were levelled with the brutes of the earth, *no doubt* against the laws of humanity, but *as certainly* against the laws of Muhammed.

The *Hindús* of *Bokhára* sought our society with great avidity, for that people seem always to look upon the English as their superiors. They visited us in every country we passed, and would never speak any other language than *Hindústaní*, which seemed a bond of union between us and them. In this country they appear to enjoy a sufficient degree of toleration to enable them to live happily. An enumeration of their restrictions might make them appear a persecuted race. They are not permitted to build temples, set up idols, or walk in procession; they do not ride within the walls of the city, and must wear a peculiar dress. They pay the *jizzya*, or capitation tax, which varies from four to eight rupees a year; but this they only render in common with others, not Muhammedans. When the King passes their quarter of the city, they must draw up and wish him health and prosperity. When on horseback outside the city, they must dismount if they meet His Majesty, or the *Qazi*. They are not permitted to purchase female slaves, as an infidel would defile a believer; nor do any of them bring their families beyond the Oxus. For these sacrifices, the *Hindús* in *Bokhára* live unmolested, and in all trials and suits have equal justice with the Muhammedans. I could hear of no forcible instance of conversion to *Islám*, though three or four individuals had changed their creed in as many years. The deportment of these people is most sober and orderly: one would imagine that the tribe had renounced laughter, if he judged by the gravity of their countenances. They themselves however speak highly of their privileges, and are satisfied at the celerity with which they can realize money, though it be at the sacrifice of their prejudices. There are about three hundred *Hindús* in *Bokhára*, and they live in a caravansery of their own. They are chiefly natives of *Shekárpúr*, in *Sinde*, and their number is on the increase. The *Uzbèks* and indeed all the Muhammedans find themselves vanquished by the industry of these people, who will stake the largest sums for the smallest gain.

* 200 Rupees.

Among the *Hindús* we had a singular visitor in a deserter from the Indian Army at Bombay! He had set out on a pilgrimage to all the shrines of the *Hindú* world, and was then proceeding to the fire temples on the shores of the Caspian. I knew many of the officers of the Regiment (the 24th N. I.) to which he had belonged, and felt pleased at hearing names which were familiar to me in this remote city. I listened with interest to the man's detail of his adventures and travels, nor was he deterred by any fear that I would *lodge information* against him and secure his apprehension. I looked upon him as a brother in arms, and he amused me with many a tale of our friend MURAD BEG of *Kúndúz*, whom he had served as a bombardier, and followed in his campaigns. This man, when he first shewed himself, was disguised in the dress of a pilgrim; but the carriage of a soldier is not to be mistaken, though he has traversed the mountains and deserts to *Bokhára*.

The house in which we lodged was exceedingly small, and overlooked on every side; but we could not regret it, since it presented an opportunity of seeing a *Túrkí* beauty, a most handsome young lady who promenaded one of the surrounding balconies, and *wished to think* she was not seen. A pretended flight was not even neglected by this fair one, whose curiosity often prompted her to steal a glance at the *Firingis*. Since we had a fair exchange, she was any thing but an intruder, though unfortunately too distant for us to indulge in the sweet "music of speech." The ladies of *Bokhára* stain their teeth quite black, they plait their hair and allow it to hang in tresses down their shoulders. Their dress differs little from the men; they wear the same pelisses, only that the two sleeves, instead of being used as such, are tucked together and tied behind. In the house even they dress in large Hessian boots, made of velvet and highly ornamented. What a strange taste for those who are eternally concealed, to choose to be thus booted as if prepared for a journey. On the head they wear large white turbans, but a veil covers the face, and many a lovely countenance wastes its fragrance beneath this netting. The exhibition of beauty, in which so much of a woman's time is spent in more favored countries, is here unknown. A man may shoot his neighbour if he sees him on a balcony at any but a stated hour. Assassination follows suspicion. The laws of the *Qorán* regarding the sex are here most strictly enforced.

In my travels through *Cabúl* I had often enjoyed the luxuries of the bath, according to the custom of the Orientals. I now had the same pleasure in *Bokhára*, but it was only admissable in some buildings, since the priests had asserted that the water of certain baths would change into blood if polluted by a woman or an infidel! A bath is too well known to require a description, but the operation is really most singular. You are stretched out like a fish, rubbed with a hair brush, scrubbed, buffetted and kicked about, but it is still very refreshing. The baths of *Bokhára* are most spacious. They are constructed on the plan of a panoptagon, many smaller domes surrounding a great one, and heated to different temperatures. In the day time the light is admitted from coloured glasses over the large dome, in the night a single lamp under it suffices for all the cells. The portion of the circle towards *Mecca* is appropriated as a mosque, where the luxurious Mahommedan may offer up his orisons while he is enjoying one of the promised blessings of his prophet's paradise. There are eighteen baths in *Bokhára*, one or two are of very large dimensions; but the generality of them bring in an annual income of 150 tillas (1000 Rupees.) This is a calculation which may serve to number the inhabitants. Each individual pays to the keeper of the bath ten pieces of brass money, of which there are 195 in a Rupee. About an hundred people may therefore bathe for a *tilla*, and 150 *tillas* will give 15,000 people to each bath. Eighteen baths will give a total of 27,00,000, who enjoy the luxury yearly. But the baths are only used during the cold months, and some of the poorer people are never able to afford the expense.

I did not omit to pay my respects to the minister while I rambled about the city, and Dr. Gerard in the course of ten days was sufficiently recovered to accompany me. The Vizier was equally inquisitive with the Nawab at *Cabúl* regarding the manufacture of medicines and plasters, and the Doctor endeavoured to meet his wishes. We had however got into a more civilized region on our approach to Europe, since the Vizier had received quinine and other medicines from Constantinople. We sat with the minister while he was transacting business, and saw him levy his duties on the merchants, who were never more liberally treated in any country. The webs of cloth are produced, and every fortieth piece is taken in place of duties. This gives the merchant his profits, nor distresses him for ready-money. A Muhammedan indeed has only to take the name of the prophet, stroke down his beard, and declare himself poor, to be relieved from *all* duties. One man said he had witnesses to prove his being in debt, and would produce them. The minister replied Give us your oath, we want no witnesses: he gave it, every one called out "God is great," and said the "*fataha*," on which the goods were returned without an iota of charge. With every disposition, to judge favourably of the Asiatics (and my opinions regarding them improved, as I knew them better,) I have not found them free from falsehood: I fear, therefore, that many a false oath is taken among them. No people could be more liberal encouragers of commerce than the rulers of *Bokhára*. During the reign of the last monarch the duties on goods were never paid till they were sold, as in the bonding system of a British custom-house. The Vizier on this occasion conversed at great length on subjects of commerce relating to *Bokhára* and Britain, and expressed much anxiety to increase the communication between the countries, requesting that I myself would return to *Bokhára*, and not forget to bring a good pair of spectacles for his use. Our intercourse was now established on a footing which promised well: I took occasion therefore to express a wish to the Vizier of paying my homage to the King. I had touched on a tender point, for it appeared that the minister had feared our being charged with some proposals to His Majesty, which we concealed from himself. "I am as good as the *Amir*" (so the King is called,) said he, "and if you have no matters of business to transact with the King, what have travellers to do with courts?" I told him of our curiosity on these points, but he did not choose that we should have the honor, and that was sufficient for abandoning the suit.

I was nevertheless resolved to have a sight of Royalty, and at mid-day on the following Friday, repaired to the great mosque, a building of Timourlane, and saw his Majesty and his court passing from prayers. The King appears to be under thirty years of age, and has not a prepossessing countenance; his eyes are small, his visage gaunt and pale. He was painly dressed in a silken robe of "*udrus*," with a white turban. He sometimes wears an aigrette of feathers, ornamented with diamonds. The *Qoràn* was carried in front of him, and he was preceded and followed by two golden mace-bearers, who exclaimed in Turkish, "Pray to God that the Commander of the Faithful may act justly!" His suite did not exceed an hundred people; most of them were dressed in robes of Russian brocade, and wore gold ornamented swords—I should call them knives, the mark of honor in this country. His present Majesty has more state than any of his predecessors; but he may consider it necessary to affect humility in a temple, and in returning from a religious ceremony. The people drew up by the way side as he passed, and with a stroke of their beards wished His Majesty peace; I did the same. The character of this King, BAHADUR KHAN, stands high among his countrymen; at his elevation to the throne, he distributed all his wealth. He is strict in his religious observances, and less bigotted than his father MIR HYDER. He acts according to the *Qoràn* in all cases, and it is pretended that he even lives on the capitation tax which is levied from the Jews and *Hindùs*.

The revenues of the country are said to be spent in maintaining *mullahs* and mosques; but this young King is ambitious and warlike, and I believe that it is therefore more probable he turns his treasure to the increase of his power.

The life of this King is less enviable than that of most private men. The water which he drinks is brought in skins from the river, under the charge and seal of two officers. It is opened by the Vizier, and first tasted by his people, and then by himself when it is again sealed and dispatched to the King. The daily victuals of His Majesty undergo a like examination: the minister eats, he gives to those around him, they wait the lapse of an hour to judge of their effect, when they are locked up in a box and dispatched! His Majesty has one key, and his minister another. Fruit, sweetmeats, and every eatable undergo the same examination, and we shall hardly suppose the good King of the *Uzbèks* ever enjoys a hot meal or a fresh-cooked dinner. Poison is in frequent request, as we may judge by the homely occupations of a minister of state. The rise of His Majesty himself to the throne he now holds is not however without strong suspicion of a free distribution of such draughts; but the detail of those events belongs to another portion of my subject.

I expressed a wish soon after reaching *Bokhára* to see some of the unfortunate Russians who have been sold into this country. One evening, a stout and manly looking person fell at my feet and kissed them. He was a Russian of the name of GREGORY PULUKOFF, who had been kidnapped when asleep at an outpost, about twenty-five years ago; he was the son of a soldier, and now followed the trade of a carpenter. I made him sit down with us, and give an account of his woes and condition. It was our dinner time, and the poor carpenter helped us to eat our pilao. Though but ten years of age when captured, he yet retained his native language, and the most ardent love to return to his country. He paid seven tillas a year to his master, who allowed him to practise his trade, and keep all he might earn beyond that sum. He had a wife and child, also slaves. "I am well treated by my master," said he, "I go where I chose, I associate with the people and personify the part of a Muhammedan, I appear happy, but my heart burns for my native land, where I would serve in the most despotic army with gladness. Could I but see it again I would willingly die. I tell you my feelings, but I smother them from the *Uzbèks*. I am yet a Christian, (here the poor fellow crossed himself after the manner of the Greek Church,) and I live among a people who detest with the utmost cordiality every individual of the creed. It is only for my own peace that I call myself a Muhammedan." The poor fellow had acquired all the habits and manners of an *Uzbék*, nor should I have been able to distinguish him but for his blue eyes, red beard, and fairer skin. He inquired of me with much earnestness if there were any hopes of him and his comrades being released; but I could give him no further news than the floating rumours which I had heard of the Emperor's intention to suppress the traffic by an army. He told me that the last embassy to *Bokhára* under M. NEGRI had failed to effect that desired end, but that the sale of Russians had ceased in *Bokhara* for the last ten years. There were not at present 130 natives of Russia in the kingdom.

The whole of those in *Bokhára* would have been released by the Ambassador, had not some religious discussion arisen on the propriety of allowing Christians who had become Muhammedans to relapse into their idolatory! The *mullahs* had seen the pictures in the Greek Church, and no argument will reverse what they state to be the evidence of their senses, that the Russians worship idols. There is generally some difference of opinion on all points, and that of the Russians and *Bokhàris* on the subject of slavery was much at variance. The Muhammedans are not sensible of any offence in enslaving the Russians, since they state that Russia herself exhibits the example of a whole country of slaves, and particularly in the despotic government of her soldiery. "If we purchase Russians," say they, "the Russians buy the *Kazzaks* on our frontier. We are Muhammedans, and they tamper with these people by threats, bribery, and hopes, to make them forsake their creed and become idolators. Look, on the other hand, at the Russians in *Bokhára*, at their liberty, comfort, and toleration, and compare it with the black bread and unrelenting tyranny which they experience in their native country, and which has on some occasions driven them voluntarily to us." We shall not attempt to decide betwen the parties, but it is a melancholy reflection on the liberties of Russia, that they admit of a comparison with the institutions of a Tartar kingdom, whose pity, it is said, is only upon a par with the tyranny of the *Afghan*.

With Russians, *Hindús*, and *Uzbèks*, our circle of acquaintance at *Bokhára* soon increased, and most of the *Afghan* and *Cabúl* merchants sought our society, and we could not but feel gratified at the favorable opinion entertained by them of the British in India. One of them, SIRWAR KHAN, a Lohanee merchant of great opulence, to whom we were never introduced, offered us any money we might require, and did it in a manner that left no doubt of his sincerity. We were assailed by him and his countrymen, and even by *Uzbèks*, to give notes of hand, certifying our acquaintance with them; for the *Afghans* believe the hand-writing to be a bond of union between Englishmen, and that the possession of it secures them an honorable reception in India. We complied with the wishes of those who deserved our confidence. Among our other friends was a *Cashmír* merchant, who wished me much to assist him in the preparation of cochineal, which is, I believe, found in *Bokhára*, as a worm attached to the root of a wild shrub. There was on old man named HAJI MIRUK, who had seen the world from Canton to Constantinople, and secretly brought many old coins and rarities which are acceptable to Europeans. The most intimate perhaps of all our acquaintance was our landlord an *Uzbek* merchant, named MAKHSUM, who traded to *Yárkand*. He paid us a daily visit, and generally brought some of his friends along with him. I shall mention an incident regarding this person, which is creditable to him. He was a most communicative man, and gave me much interesting information: as our intimacy increased, I interrogated him closely on the revenues and resources of *Bokhára*, on its extent and power, and produced a small map of the country to exhibit before him. He replied to all my inquiries, and then begging me to shut up the map, besought me never again to produce such a paper in *Bokhára*, since there were innumerable spies about the King, and it might be productive of very serious consequences. He still continued his visits, and his information with the same freedom as before. On our first arrival in the city, the keeper of the caravansary refused us quarters, because we had no character, that is, we were neither merchants nor ambassadors; but this good man had let his house to us. He had been attacked by his neighbours, terrified by his friends, and he himself trembled at the risk which he had incurred. The keeper of the caravansary now hid his head in shame, and the landlord shared our intimacy; his neighbours curried favor with him to be brought to us, and our society was more courted than was agreeable.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VISIT TO A FRENCH FAMILY.

The Chateau de Clermont was built by the order of the great Condé who, after the war of the Fronde, fancying in a moment of disgust that he wished to retire from the world, directed one of his intendants to select some spot in a desirable military position, on the borders of Bretagne and Poton, where he might spend the remainder of his days. The chateau was accordingly erected on this site, which combines every thing that could be desired: Condé however, never inhabited it, probably finding out, before it was finished, that he was not so weary of the world as he had imagined. It stands on the brow of a lofty eminence, commanding from its proud height, the full sweep of the Loire, with its winding shores and many islands, and the whole of the surrounding country, from Aucennis to Nantes. Delightful winding walks, shaded with the birch, the fir, and the mountain ash, and diversified sometimes with fragments of rock, sometimes with flowering shrubs, tempted us to the summit. It was impossible not to proceed, when every step showed us new attractions: we heard the sound of music from the open windows of the chateau—it seemed as if the strains awoke some kindly sympathies that told us that refinement, benevolence, and courtesy dwelt within: neverth less, as sympathies and suppositions do not justify intrusions and impertinences, we were turning away at the sight of a lady coming across the lawn, in the front of the chateau, with a little basket of flowers in her hand It was Madome la Barone des J——s herself; and advancing with an expression that heralded to us a welcome, she begged we would walk round the gardens, if agreeable to us; adding that as we might find ourselves fatigued by the ascent, she hoped we would come into the saloon afterwards, and take a cup of coffee, or a little fruit. It was singular enough that I, who have a dislike, absolutely amounting to folly, of presenting myself among strangers, or taxing in any way their time or kindness, in this instance felt immediately desirous of availing myself of the politeness offered. We accordingly walked round the gardens and the grounds, and then presenting ourselves in the saloon, found coffee prepared for us. We were introduced to M. le Baron des J——s, to a son and daughter, and two or three visitors: we in return introduced ourselves, which, as Sterne justly observes, is always "pour le moment quelque chose d' embarrassante,' but never could it be less so than in the present instance, with a family full of ease, vivacity, and good breeding. The conversation immediately became general, and two hours flew away unperceived. At length I recollected poor Jean, who would, I thought, begin to imagine that we had either tumbled over the rcoks, or fallen into the hands of the Chouans. I rose; but on offering to pay my parting compliments, I was overpowered by many voices, all joining in the friendly entreaty that we would stay and dine, and proceed to Nantes in the cool of the evening. I read in the countenances of my companions a wish for my compliance; and too happy in the conversation of a party at once so polished and so unaffected, I willingly yielded to the entreaty, which afforded me a little more time to profit by it. Accordingly it was settled that the gentlemen should stroll through the woods, whilst I remained with Madame des J——s and her lovely daughter.

The bill of fare for dinner was discussed in my presence, and settled, *sans façon*, with that delightful frankness and gaiety which in the French character gives a charm to the most trifling occurrence. Mademoiselle Louise then begged me to excuse her for half an hour, as she was going to make some creams and some pastilles. I requested I might accompany her, and also render myself useful: we accordingly went together into the dairy, and I made tarts a l'Angloise, when she made confections and *bon-bons* and all manner of prettty things, with as much ease as if she had never done any thing else, and as much grace as she displayed in the saloon. I could not help thinking as I looked at her, with her servants about her all cheerful respectful, and anxious to attend upon her, how much better it would be for the young ladies in England, if they would occasionally return to the habits of ther grandmamas, and mingle the animated and endearing occupations of domestic life, and the modest manners and social amusements of home, with the perpetual practising on harps and pianos, and the incessant efforts at display and search after gaiety, which in the present day render them any thing but what an amiable man of a reflecting mind and delicate sentiments would desire in the woman he might wish to select as his companion for life.

But it was only in the more trifling affairs of the *menage* that this young lady acquitted herself so agreeably; in the household, the garden, the farm, among the labourers, their wives, and children, with the poor in their neighbourhood, and the casual wanderer, every where she was superintending, directing, kind, amiable, the comfort of all around, and the delight of her family. Her cheerfulness was in proportion to

" —— that sweet peace, which goodness bosoms ever:"

she flew up and down the rocks with the lightness of a mountain roe, she sprang into a boat like the lady of the lake, and could manage an oar with as much grace and skill: with all this, her mind was thoroughly cultivated. She had an elegant taste in the authors of her own language, understood Latin, Italian, and English, and charmed me with her conversation, whilst she employed her fingers in the fancy work with which the French ladies occupy the moments some call idle, but which with them are always sociably and generally carefully employed. After a day spent in all the agreeableness of country life, under its most engaging aspects, evening came, and with mutual adieus we parted; but scarcely had we proceeded half a league upon our way, when we saw a little boat in full speed after us, and as it had the advantage of a sail, it soon gained upon ours enough to allow us to perceive that it was the Baroness and her son and daughter. We rested our oars until they came up to us; they then told us that after parting with us they had considered it would be so late before we could reach Nates, that they resolved to bring us back again. It was impossible to resist so friendly an invitation; we accordingly put about and all returned together, our oars keeping time to the songs of our party and flutes and guitars making up the remainder of our evening concert. In this hospitable manner we were kept four days voluntary prisoners, for it was indeed the talent of this amiable family,

" With winning words to conquer willing hearts."

Spect. March 2.] [*Six Weeks on the Loire.*

AN AMERICAN EDITOR.

"One of my contemporaries found something to displease him in an article which I published, and, in a very coarse and insulting paragraph held it up to public scorn. In reply, I remonstrated with him very temperately, and assured him that he had given the phrase an erroneous construction. In his next paper I read the following, which I suppose I am to consider as characteristic of the independence of the press:—'Mr.——, of the ——, is a base assassin. He is one of your half-horse, half-alligator, and a little of the steam-boat men. He always goes the whole hog. This polluted wretch, whom I would not take hold of with a pair of tongs, nor then, unless to give him the chastisement his impudent audacity so richly merits—this degraded out-cast from all human society, who talks about our institutions and our country, is himself an Englishman; and if he possessed sufficient wit to know the name of the corrupt party whose filthy principles he circulates like a vile tool, would be a Tory. We shall horse-whip him as soon as our leisure will permit us to visit the city which he infests with his pestilential presence. Nor must he suppose that until then he can escape the exposure his long train of cowardly falsehoods deserves. We, Thomas Jenkins, pledge ourselves to shew our readers that he is a perjured scoundrel, so totally destitute of every common feeling of humanity, that the earth groans under him as he walks.' Now, Mr. Thomas Jenkins may be a very decent name, but I never heard of it before. I was naturally very indignant, and inwardly vowed that if I should ever meet with the gentleman, I would give him some slight testimonial of my regard. One afternoon I was waited on by a little, diminutive dandy, with a rattan and whiskers. He was pale and consumptive-looking, and had that kind of cough which reminds a man of a quiet corner in a country church-yard, and makes him inclined to moralise. Yet a long collar protruding over his chin, and the air of studied grace with which he rapped his slender instruments of perambulation with his rattan, taught the observer that while the precarious personage before him did remain on earth, it was his wish to appear to every possible advantage. 'Pray, sir,' said he, taking off his hat, and looking very amiable and interesting, 'have I the honour of addressing the editor of the— ? 'I am the editor,' said I. 'I am very happy to know you, sir,' he said. 'This is my first visit to your city, and my friends have been so kind as to furnish me with letters to many of your citizens. Do me the favour to peruse this.' He handed me a letter, tapped his boots with his rattan, yawned, and cast his eyes about, with the air of a self-satisfied fop, while I read the following: 'Dear Sir,—This will make you acquainted with my excellent friend, Mr. Thomas Jenkins, editor of the——, of this place. He is a gentleman of education; and I should esteem myself greatly obliged by any attentions you may have it in your power to render him during his stay in your city. Your's truly, P. B.' 'Why, you impudent scroundrel,' said I, as soon as my surprise suffered me to speak, 'how dare yon, sir, presume to trust your body within reach of one whom you have so deeply insulted and aggrieved?' I laid my hand on his collar, and paused at the expression of utter astonish-

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will perceive by [redacted] hich you hold in
your hand—my name, sir, is Jen[redacted]ns—Mr.
Jenkins.' I took down a file of his paper. 'Are
you, Sir.' I asked, 'the editor of this infamous, coarse, brutal, disgraceful, and licentious journal?' 'Why, here's my paper, sure enough,' said Mr. Thomas Jenkins. 'Yes, sir, I *am* the editor of this journal; but, sir, upon my soul—why, you use language in reference to it, I confess—I'—'Look here,' said I, dragging Mr. Jenkins by his collar to a position where the article which I have taken the trouble to copy above stared him full in the face; 'look here, sir, at its licentiousness. Did you write that article, sir? answer me that.' 'What! that article? Let's see:' and he hummed over the conspicuous words—'base assassian—alligator—steam-boat—goes the whole hog—chastisement—vile tool—cowardly falsehood—ah! yes I remember—ha, ha, ha! What! that's the way the wind blows, is it? Yes, sir, I certainly did write that; but, sir, I hope you don't remember these trifles! We editors, you know, are privileged to a little freedom of speech; but bless my soul, sir, I meant no harm. Why there is not a single human being, I do assure you, sir,' laying his hand on his heart, 'whom I respect more sincerely than I do you! I always respected you, as every man must who knows you, but—this paragraph was written in a hasty moment. Perhaps I was a little warm; but that's the way we editors do these things; they give spirit to the paper. People always, understand them; they mean nothing; but, if you were offended, I beg your pardon, and assure you it was unintentional.' Although I did not admire Mr. Jenkins's style of giving spirit to his paper, I could not proceed after such an humble apology, and so we parted".—*The Infant Annual.*

ROASTING BY GAS.

An apparatus for roasting meat of every kind by gas has been recently invented by Mr. Hicks, the patentee of the improved iron oven, by which spirit is obtained from the exhalations of fermented bread while baking. This apparatus is so extremely simple and beautiful, that a very few words will suffice to explain it. The gas is admitted to a metallic circle, through a very narrow continuous opening, round the outside of which the gas issues, and forms a ring of blue flame. In the centre, supported by two lateral gas tubes joined to the circle, is an upright spike, serving as a spit on which the meat to be roasted is stuck. From the centre of the circle the pipe, which supplies the gas, passes down to the gas main; having a cock, with a regulating lever, by which the gas can be turned on or off, and the degree of flame produced can be regulated with the greatest nicety. The circle is raised a few inches above a bench or table, so as to admit of the introduction of a convex tin dish, furnished with a spout for receiving the dripping, under each spit. From this dish the dripping, runs off by the spout, and is collected in any common dish placed under it. Over the bench, at the height of three or four feet, is a projecting boarded canopy or hood, for receiving the heated air and smell from the gas and meat, and conducting them to a flue, so as to prevent them from accumulating in the kitchen. Directly above the gas circle is a cone of polished copper, suspended by a weight. This cone is two inches wider in diameter at the base than the gas circle, and it has a small orifice at the top. When the operation of roasting is to be performed, all that is necessary is to spit the meat, and light the gas, regulating it so as to produce only a blue flame, closely resembling a blue riband round the base of a black turban: and then to bring down the copper cone, until its lower edge is on a level with the base of the gas circle. A vessel to receive the dripping is then placed under the spout of the tin dripping-dish, and the process of roasting goes on, without basting or any other operation whatever being requisite. The heat produced by the gas is radiated from the copper cone on the meat, and, this being done equally on all sides, the latter never requires turning, the heat not being so intense as that from an open fire, the meat is neither dried nor burned; and consequently, does not need basting. It is, in fact, roasted by heated air, but air which is constantly renewed; and, therefore, this operation has no affinity with baking. The time required for roasting in this manner is shorter than that before an open fire, in the proportion of about twelve to fifteen; it requiring fifteen minutes for roasting every pound of meat before an open fire, and only twelve minutes for roasting the same quantity by gas. As the cones are nicely balanced, in the manner of chandeliers suspended from lofty ceilings, the cook, when she wishes to look at the meat, can raise and lower the cone hanging over it, with the greatest ease. The fat drops slowly, and as pure as water, into the dish placed to receive it; and when the period of dressing is nearly completed it is indicated by the appearance of gravy being mixed with the fat. For different joints and for fowls of different kinds, and game, there are rims and covers of different sizes, and for a sirloin of beef, the cone approaches to the form of a cylinder with the domical top. The operation, when the meat is once spitted, and the gas properly adjusted, is conducted of itself goes on of itself, with all the quiet precision of a chemical process in the laboratory, and, in short, with so much cleanliness, neatness, and absence of smell and heat, that it would not be offensive in a drawing room. On the evening of January 5, 1833, we were present, along with a number of gentlemen in Mr. Hicks's kitch-

found to be
to meat and fowls
Mr. Hicks's apparatus had been only
few weeks, and was at the time we saw it, not made known to the public. The expense of gas is much less than might be imagined, the effect being produced not so much by intensity of heat as by its concentration. Mr. Hicks has found sixteen cubical feet of gas, which cost 2¾d., sufficient for roasting twelve or fourteen pounds of meat, which is considerably less than a farthing per pound. When it is considered that bread is baked and browned at from 280° to 300° Fahr., and that meat is roasted in Bakers' ovens after the bread is removed, the circumstance of gas affording a sufficient degree of heat for roasting will not occasion surprise. We have before described the mode by which boiling and stewing by gas has been for some time practised in Edinburgh; and it is clear that as roasting can be effected by it, so may baking. The whole business therefore, of the preparation of human food by the application of heat, may be performed by gas, and that with great economy, by all families who roast and bake at home. This is only realising what was long ago anticipated by the late William Strutt, Esq., of Derby. There can be no doubt that oil, or any liquid fat burned in the same manner, would effect the same end; and, indeed, this is proved by the profitable machine for the use of ships and ambulatory cottages, invented by Mr. Cochrane, and sold by Josse, in Regent-street. How far the art of cooking by gas will be suitable for country-inns, may be considered uncertain in the present infancy of the invention; but as on calculation, it is found in London to be much cheaper than roasting by open fires of coal, and, for small joints, equally cheap with sending meat to be cooked in baker's oven, it appears highly probable that wherever gas is used for lighting, it will answer to employ it also for cooking. In cities, which are now generally lighted with gas, it will probably soon effect an important revolution; for since every house may be supplied with heat by steam or hot water from public companies, domestic fires will become unnecessary; and as the smoke may be burned in the engines of all manufactories by Witty's furnaces, our atmosphere may be left comparatively pure and our town architecture be displayed to as great advantage as town architecture now is on the continent.—*Loudon's Encyclopædia of Cottage and Vilal Architecture and Furniture, Part IX.—Courier, February 4.*

PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

Proprietors of coaches have at length found out—though they were a long time before they did discover it—that the hay and corn-market is not so expensive as the horse-market. They have, therefore, one horse in four always at rest: or, in other words, each horse lies still on the fourth day, thus having the advantage of man. In practice, perhaps, no animal toiling for man, solely *for his profit*, leads so easy and so comfortable a life as the English coach-horse; he is sumptuously fed, kindly treated, and if he do suffer a little in his work, he has twenty-three hours in the twenty-four of luxurious ease; he is now almost a stranger to the lash nor do we ever see him with a broken skin; but we oftensee him kick up his heels when taken from his coach, after having performed his stage of ten miles in five minutes under the hour. So much for condition. No horse lives so high as a coach-horse. In the language of the road, his stomach is the measure of his corn—he is fed *ad libitum*. The effect of this is visible in two ways—first, it is surprising to see how soon horses gather flesh in this severe work, for there is none more severe while it lasts; and, secondly, proprietors find that good flesh is no obstacle to their speed, but, on the contrary, operates to their advantage. Horses draw by their weight, and not by the force of their musles, which merely assist the application of their weight: the heavier a horse is, then, the more powerful he is in his harness; in short, it is the weight of the animal which produces the draught, and the play and force of his muscles serve to continue it. Light horses, therefore, how good soever their action, ought not to be put to draw a heavy load, as muscular force cannot act against it for any length of time. The average price of horses for fast coaches may be about 23'. Fancy teams, and those working out of London, may be rated considerably higher than this; but taking a hundred miles of ground, well horsed; this is about the mark. The average period of each horses' service does not exceed four years in a fast coach—perhaps scarcely so much—in a slow one we may allow seven; but in both cases we are alluding to horses put to the work at five or six years old. The price we have named as the average may appear a low one; but blemished horses find their way into coaches, as do those whose tempers are bad; neither is a blind horse with good courage altogether objectionable now the roads are so level.

It may not be uninteresting to the uninitiated to learn how a coach is worked. We will then assume A. B. C. and D. enter into a contract to horse a coach eighty miles, each proprietor having 40 miles; in which case he is said to cover both sides of the ground, or to and fro. At the expiration of 63 days, a settlement takes place, and if the gross earnings of the coach should be 10*l.* per mile, there will be 800*l.* to be divided between the four proprietors after the following charges have been deducted; viz.—tolls, duty to Government, mileage (or hire of the coach to the coach makers), two coachmen's wages, porter's wages, rent, or charge of booking-offices at each end, and washing the coaches. These charges may amount to 150*l.*, which leaves 650*l.* to keep eighty horses, and to pay the horse-keepers for a period of 28 days; or nearly 160*l.* to each proprietor for the expences of his twenty horses, being 5*l.* per week, per horse. Thus it appears that a fast coach properly appointed, cannot pay, unless its gross receipts amount to 10*l.* per double mile; and that even then the proprietors, profits depend on the luck he has with his stock.

In the present age, the art of mechanism is eminently reduced to the practical purposes of life, and the modern form of the stage-choach seems to have arrived at perfection. It combines prodigious strength with almost incredible lightness—not weighing more than about 18 cwt., and being kept so much

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a strong stimulant to their exertions on this score. Indeed, in some respects the increase of pace has become the traveller's security. Coaches and harness must be of the best quality; horses must be fresh and sound, and coachmen of science and respectability can alone be employed. In fact, to the increased pace of their coaches, is the improvement in these men's moral character to be attributed. They have not time now for drinking; and they come in collision with a class of persons superior to those who formerly were stage-coach passengers, by whose example it has been impossible for them not to profit in all respects. A coachman drunk on his box is now a rarity—a coachman quite sober was even within our memory, still more so.

The worst of accidents, and one which with the present structure of coaches, can never be entirely provided against, arises from broken axletrees and the wheels coming off on the road. On the whole, however, travelling by public conveyances was never so secure as it is at the present time. Nothing can be more favorable to it than the build of the modern coaches. The boots being let down between the springs, keep the load, consequently the centre of gravity, low; the wheels of many of them are secured by patent boxes; and in every part of them the best materials are used. The cost of coaches of this description is from 130*l.* to 150*l.*, but they are generally hired from the maker at 2½d. to 3d, per mile. Cicero laments the want of post-offices, and well he might. Nothing can excel that department in our country as it has been long administered by, perhaps, the only universally approved public servant in our generation, Sir Francis Freeling; but we fear in this, as in more important matters, we are now about to lose sight of the good old rule, of "letting well alone." It is said to be the intention of Government to substitute light carriages with two horses for the present mail-coaches drawn by four; but we have many suspicions as to the result of such a change. It is true that persons who horse the mail cry out lustily against the Government for not remunerating them better for the increased speed at which they are now required to travel—the maximum price being ten-pence a mile. The mail-coaches are excellently adapted for quick travelling. When the mail-coach of the present day starts from London for Edinburgh, a man may safely bet a hundred to one that she arrives to her time; but let a light two-horse vehicle set out on the same errand and the betting would strangely alter. It is quite a mistaken notion that a carriage is less liable to accidents for being light. On the contrary, she is more liable to them than one that is well laden in proportion to her sustaining powers. In the latter case she runs steadily along, and is but little disturbed by any obstacle or jerk she may meet on the road: in the former, she is constantly on "the jump," as coachmen call it, and her iron parts are very liable to snap. Our present small-coach work reflects the highest credit on the state of our roads, and everything connected with them. The hills on our great roads are now cut triangular, so that coachmen ascend nearly all of them in a trot. Indeed, coachmen have found out that they are gainers here, as in the trot every horse does his share, whereas, very few teams are all at work together when walking. A wonderful change has taken place in the English coach-horse. Fifty years ago the idea of putting a thoroughbred horse into harness would have been deemed preposterous. In the carriages of our noblemen and gentlemen, the long-tailed black or Cleveland bay—each one remove from the cart horse—was the prevailing sort, and six miles an hour the extent of his pace, and he cost from 30*l.* or 50*l.* A few years back a noblemen gave seven hundred guinass for a horse to draw his cabriolet; two hundred guineas is now an every-day price for a horse of this description; and a hundred and fifty guineas for a gentlemen's coach horse. Indeed, a pair of handsome coach horses, fit for London, and well broken and bitted, cannot be purchased under two hundred guineas, and even job-masters often give much more for them to let out to their customers. In harness also, we think we have arrived at perfection, to which the invention of the patent shining leather has mainly contributed. A handsome horse well harnessed is a noble sight; and is it not extraordinary, that in no country but England is the art of putting a horse into harness at all understood? Independently of the workmanship of the harness-maker, if our road horses were put to their coaches in the loose awkward fashion of the Continent, we could never travel at the rate we do. It is the command given over the coach-horse that alone enables us to do it. Our amateur or gentleman coachmen have done much good: the road would never have been what it now is, but for the encouragement they gave, by their notice and support, to all persons connected with it. Would the Holyhead-road have been what it is, had there been no such persons as the Honourable Thomas Kennyon, Sir Henry Parnell, and Mr. Maddox? Would the Oxford coachmen have set so good an example to their brethren of "the bench," had there been no such men on the road as Sir Henry Peyton, Lord Clonmell, the late Sir Thomas Mostyn, that Nestor of coachmen, Mr. Annesley, and Mr. Harrison? Would not the unhappy coachmen of five-and twenty years back have gone on wearing out their breeches with the bumping of the coach-box, and their stomachs with brandy, had not Mr. Warde, of Squerries, after many a weary endeavour, persuaded the proprietors to place their boxes upon springs? What would the Devonshire have been, but for the late Sir Charles Bamfylde, Sir John Rogers, Colonel Prouse, Sir Lawrence Palk, and others? Have the advice and the practice of such experienced men as Mr. Charles Buxton, Mr. Henry Villelois, Mr. Okeover, Sir Bellingham Graham, Mr. John Walker, Lord Sefton, Sir Felix Agar, Mr. Ackers, Mr. Maxse, Hon. Fitzroy Stanhope, Colonel Spicer, Colonel Sibthorpe, &c., been thrown away upon persons who looked upon them as protectors? Certainly not. Neither would the improvement in carriages—stage-coaches more especially—have arrived at its present height, but for the attention and suggestions of such persons as we have been speaking of. Gentleman-coaching, however, has received a check, and in more ways than one. "Tampering with the currency," and low prices, have taken off the leaders; and the bars and four-bone whips are hung up for the present—very few four-in-hands being visible. The B. D. C. or Benson Driving Club, which now holds its rendezvous at the Black Dog, Bedford, is the only survivor of those numerous driving associations whose processions used, some twenty years ago, to be among the most imposing, as well as peculiar spectacles in and about the Metropolis Hyde Park Corner, on any fine afternoon, in the height of the London season, is more than enough to confound any foreigner, from whatever part of the world he may come. He may there see what no other country under the heavens can show him, and what is more, what no other country ever will show him. Let him only sit on the rail, near our Great Captain's statue, with his watch in his hand, and in the space of two hours he will see a thousand well-appointed equipages pass before him to the mall, in all the pomp of aristocratic pride, and in which the very horses themselves appear to partake. The stream of equipages, of all calibres, barouches, chariots, cabriolets, &c., &c., &c., and almost all got up, as Mr. Robinson's advertisement say, "Regardless of expence," flows on unbroken until it is half-past seven, and people at last begin to think of what they still call dinner. Old Seneca tells us that such a blaze of splendour was once to be seen on the Appian Way. It might be so—it is now to be seen no where but in London.—*Quarterly Review.*

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Piozziana; or Recollections of the late Mrs. Piozzi, with Remarks. By a Friend. London, 1833.

This volume must be brought by every body who desires to collect all the information that can be obtained concerning that immortal coterie that, once upon a time, gathered round Mr. Tnrale's table to eat of the good things, drink of the wines, and repay their host and hostess with good sayings. Although we have had of late a great quantity of memoranda of more or less value, concerning Johnson, and Burke, and Boswell, and Mrs. Piozzi, there is room for this little book, which gives us many new anecdotes, and lays before the public, for the first time, several of Mrs. Piozzi's private letters. The author is a gentleman who appears to have enjoyed the lady's confidence late in life, which is all the better for the world, as that is the part which is least known. We can forgive him for admiring her with an enthusiasm that is occasionally a little blind, for that extreme admiration makes him insensible to the commission of several amusing follies that unconsciously develope the lady's character in a way he does not suspect. For instance, he describes her to have been of the kindest disposition, protests that he never heard her utter a severe thing of any human being, and, in the midst of this glowing eulogy of her tenderness, he furnishes the following mal-a-propos anecdote:—

I had remarked to hear that Johnson's readiness to condemn any moral deviation in others was, in a man so entirely before the public as he was, nearly a proof of his own spotless purity of conduct. She said, "Yes, Johnson was on the whole, a rigid moralist; but he could be ductile, I may say, servile; and I will give you an intance. We had a large dinner party at our house; Johnson sat on one side of me, and Burke on the other; and in the company there was a young female (Mrs. Piozzi named her), to whom I, in my peevishness, thought Mr. Thrale superfluously attentive, to the neglect of me and others; especially of myself, then near my confinement, and dismally low spirited; notwithstanding which. Mr. T. very unceremoniously begged of me to change place with Sophy——, who was threatened with a sore throat, and might be injured by sitting near the door. I had scarcely wallowed a spoonful of soup when this occurred, and was so overset by the coarseness of the proposal, that I burst into tears, said something petulant—that perhaps ere long, the lady might be at the head of Mr. T.'s table, without displacing the mistress of the house, &c., and so left the apartment. I retired to the drawing-room, and for an hour or two contended with my vexation, as I best could, when Johnson and Burke came up. On seeing them. I resolved to give a *jobation* to both, but fixed on Johnson for my charge and asked him if he had noticed what passed, what I had suffered, and whether, allowing for the state of my nerves. I was much to blame? He answered, 'Why possibly not; your feelings were outraged.' I said, 'Yes, greatly so; and I cannot help remarking with what blandness and composure you *witnessed* the outrage. Had this transaction been told of others, your anger would have known no bounds; but, towards a man who gives good dinners, &c., you were meekness itself!' Johnson coloured, and Burke, I thought, looked foolish; but I had not a word of answer from either."

This proves that the lady had a touch of the vixen in her, and shews any thing rather than servility, or lack of the moral sense in Johnson.

Mrs. Piozzi was certainly a clever woman: she understood more languages than any woman ought to understood: she was a pleasant talker, lively, and satirical betimes, and as often amusing in the every excess of an erroneous judgment; but the fact seems to be, after all, that her celebrity arises from the circumstances in which she was placed. The wealth of that "good easy man," her first husband, enabled her to keep a well-furnished table; her good taste and her good dinners attracted the wits of the day, and as the wits were destined by nature for immortality, Mrs. Piozzi came in for a share of the fame, just as Boswell is linked for ever with the Leviathan. But she must not be depreciated in what she really was, because, by accident, she is made to appear what she was not. She was a pleasant and discerning woman, who could talk and listen, and comprehend, whom it must have been very delightful to know, and who ought always to be regarded in a more amiable light than the great majority of those azure ladies who contrive to get public favour at the sacrifice of private good-will. Johnson condemned her for marrying Piozzi, 'the musician, who was poor, one sin in Johnson's eyes, and who was a second love (perhaps the first), a still greater sin. But Johnson was no judge in the matter: he lost his dinners by the second marriage, and in losing them, he very naturally lost his temper The very waywardness of the step, its unworldliness and the chance of the unhappiness which it might possibly create by making many schisms amongst courtly friends, afford the best proofs that the whole life of Mrs. Piozzi presents of disinteerestedness and womanly devotion. If she had not had that spark of her, sex in she might have been unendurable. We can forgive that weakness much sooner than her cruel sneer at the poor young lady whom Mr. Thrale wished to keep from the the cold of the door-way.

Some of Mrs. Piozzi's opinions in literature are absolute heresies. She did not think much, it appears, of Lord Byron as a writer, but considered Scott's poetry a revival of the true spirit. Of Godwin, she had but a poor opinion, and was enthusiastic about MACKENZIE. She thought that Miss O'Nill had a "wonderful genius for *weeping*, and weeping is *catching*; and then people do not like to think they have been crying for nothing, and so it goes on!" Thus dismissing in a smart speech the whole claims of the greatest actress of her day. Our author should have seen that Mrs. Piozzi could be very severe, and might have spared himself the good-natured mistake of assuring the world that less kind-heartedness, and more severity, would have improved her powers.

Here is a little sketch of Mrs. Piozzi's personal appearance, which is no doubt true to the life.

She was short, and though well-proportioned, broad and deep-chested. Her hands were muscular and almost coarse, but her writing was, even in her 80th year, exquisitely beautiful; and one day, while conversing with her on the subject of education, she observed that "all Misses now a-days, wrote so like each other, that it was provoking; adding, "I love to see individuality of character, and abhor sameness, especially in what is feeble and flimsy." Then, spreading her hand, she said, "I believe I owe what you are pleased to call my good writing, to the shape of this hand, for my uncle, Sir Robert Cotton, thought it was too manly to be employed in writing like a boarding-school girl; and so I came by my vigorous, black manuscript."

The letters written by Mrs. Piozzi in her old age are full of vivacity. The strength of her spirit continued to the last. Here is an extract from one, written in her seventy-ninth year. Her hand-writing at that period was as round, and free, and firm, as that of a merchant's clerk, and the way in which she speaks of her past life, although in this letter it has a sad colouring, is at least a proof that she was not afraid to meet the rigours of her winter.

Weston Super Mare, Sat. Night, Sept. 4, 1819.

No indeed, dear Sir—If I know myself, I am *not* low-spirited, nor disposed to think myself dying; though feelingly assured that if I lose health life must follow. At *my* age there is no time for sickness and accommodations, and dispositions and dawdling. My desire is to leave all straight and smooth behind me. But, as the boys say, there is a long account to *show up*; and one must think of it whether one will or not. Johnson said we lived in a besieged town—of all us; and that we ought not to slumber at our posts, as if the enemy had retired from the ground. If so, how much more vigilant should *we* be—*nous autres octogenaires! Our* slumbers must be like those of a soldier sleeping on the attack. Life is a magic lantern certainly; and I think more so to women than to men, who often are placed very early in a profession which they follow up regularly, and slide on; with them life *labitur et labetur* almost unconsciously. But—we females! Myself, for example. I passed the first twenty years in my father's and uncle's houses; connected with their friends, dwelling-places, and acquaintances; and fancying myself *at home* among them. No such thing: marriage introduced me to a *new* set of figures; *quite* new; nor did I ever see but distantly and accidentally any of the old group, their residences, from that day to this; my mother alone excepted. She, indeed, lived near us for nine years out of the seventeen I passed under Mr. Thrale's protection; and after wearing his name four years longer, another marriage drove that set of figures quite away, and I began the world anew, with new faces around me, and in new scenes too; for Wales was as much out of my usual beat, as Italy; my first husband having only see enough of it, to create aversion. I did, however, fancy, when Piozzi built a beautiful house on the estate and in the country my parents quitted in my early childhood, that I was got home again, somehow, though oddly. Quite a mistake was *that!* Bath *is* my home; and since I made it such, you, my dear Sir, who have so contributed *to sweeten it to my taste*, are really very kind in wishing me to set up my rest there. It is tha safest and most proper place of abode for me.

This was a lot of suffering to a sensitive mind, and Mrs. Piozzi evidently felt it. The dispersion, or severing, of old associations, and the formation of strange ties, make fearful havoc with the natural sympathies.

The chief object of the author of these agreeable pages is to make Mrs. Piozzi appear more amiable than foregoing biographers and gossip-catchers have painted her. He has not quite succeeded to his wish; but he has certainly added a book to the anecdote library which is full of entertainment of an amusing and curious kind.

POLICE.

AN AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY.—A flashy young gentleman, who called himself "Sir Alfred Fitzherbert Brown," was on Monday finally examined at the Mansion House on a charge of swindling Mr. Vermeech, a hotel-keeper at Calais, of 25*l.* and his cloak. The prisoner went to Mr. Vermeech's house covered with orders, and said he was going on a special mission from the King of Naples to the Emperor of Russia. He said he was short of cash, and borrowed 25*l.* and a cloak from the credulous landlord, leaving his trunk as a pledge. till he sent back the cloak and cash. Suspicions arising that "all was not right," the trunk was opened, and found to contain a few articles of trifling value, and some deal boards to make up the difference. Vermeech followed him, and had him taken into custody, when he told a tissue of falsehoods. Among other things, he said he had been sold in early life to a British Captain for 200*l.* He also stated that he had been in his Majesty's Service, and had been discharged from the St. Vincent ship-of-war—The Lord Mayor said he should detain him till he ascertained the truth of the latter statement. The prisoner can speak five languages, but his sole stock in trade appeared to be "consummate impudence."

On Wednesday, Sir Alfred was again brought up, when Alderman Lucas, who he represented as his guardian in order to carry on his frauds on the Continent, was in attendance; and from the Alderman's statement it appeared that he had been cast upon him as an object of charity, having been wrecked, and being an orphan. He fed and clothed him, and obtained for him a situation as clerk to Captain Marshall, from whom he absconded, and had since pursued a career of swindling.

A gentleman stated that he had met the Chevalier in Paris and had been induced to lend him money under the impression that he told truth, when he said he was nephew to Alderman Lucas and officially employed. He contracted a debt at an hotel in that city, to pay which, he borrowed 100 francs of another gentleman, but, after all, he never paid a farthing of his bill [laughter.]

Brown: Oh, don't talk of imposition. Remember you hushed up a story that you were entitled to the title of Lord Monteagle, a Scottish Peer, and that you had already expended 10,000*l.* in endeavouring to substantiate your claims. Don't you talk of humbug after that [great laughter]. Can you deny that you enlightened me with that communication?

The Gentleman: I told you that I was entitled to the dignity, if I chose to take it up; but I said not a word about 10,000*l.*

Brown: Indeed you did, my Lord Monteagle [great laughter]. Talk of Sir Alfred Fitzherbert Br... that [continued laughter].

The Gentleman: I acted with k... lent you my money upon your re... were the nephew of Alderman...

Brown; That's false, my L...
You may remember the ci...
You recollect, my Lord,
pushed for cash in Pa...
ther irregular, and
you might pawn
then, my Lord
intermediate p...

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ker; and after I got 120 francs for you upon the article, you lent me two or three pounds

The gentlemen, who evidently felt embarrassed at this statement, admitted that a pressing necessity compelled him to pawn his watch through Brown, who understood the French language better than he did; but the business was so managed between Brown and the pawnbroker, that he never got his watch again. As for the Chevalier's statement (said he), that he did not represent himself as the nephew of Alderman Lucas, nothing can be more incorrect. I'll give you one instance:—He and I had a wager about Alderman Lucas being Lord Mayor a second time, and he said, I think I ought to know it better than you, for I am his nephew [laughter].

Brown: You have a better memory than I, it seems [laughter]. Give me leave, my Lord Mayor, to ask you whether you have not ascertained that I am not a runaway? The public Press has done my reputation much injury by saying that I put from my ship [laughter].

The Lord Mayor. I have found that, in the single instance that relates to the discharge from your ship, you have told the truth; but even with respect to that subject you have exercised disingenuousness, and shown your fondness for dealing fraudulently. You wrote to Mr. Barron, of the Admiralty, that I wished for the information, and signed the letter with the name of "Drummond." Why did you do so?

Brown: Why, because I know that no attention is paid to a prisoner or a person in distress by people in office. The letter was not a criminal deception, if it was any at all.

The Lord Mayor: I have received a letter from Calais, mentioning that the *fat*, and the cloak of Mr. Vermeesch, never reached that place.

Brown: Indeed, my Lord! [laughter]. Well, it isn't *my* fault that they miscarried, but accidents will happen [great laughter]. As for my Lord M——eagle, I'll pay him at another time; but I must say that he did not show much gratitude in appearing here against *me* [laughter].

The gentleman thus addressed said—I have heard of your Orders. Why I lent you 20 francs to buy the order of the golden spur.

Brown. Tut, tut, my dear Earl, that was the silk; but what had that to do with my patent? [loud laughter.]

The Lord Mayor: How have you lived since you left the ship?

Brown: I have been employed on secret service since then, and I wish to execute my mission. I'd have been half way to Russia by this time, if I had not been arrested.

The Lord Mayor. If you ever go to Russia, don't let them find you out in any of those tricks, for if you do, you will most assuredly get the knout, and I'd have you avoid France too, or you'll get the galleys. As the offence you have committed was not committed in this country, I shall discharge you.

MISCELLANEA.

Napoleon's theory of fighting a battle.—His manœuvre is, always to have a detached army ready to fall on the rear of the enemy's movements. A day or two before the battle, he marches a corps of from twenty to fifty thousand men to the left or right, with orders to advance on the sound of his guns. The enemy are then attacked in front, and held in play until the period of exhaustion arrives, and a general attack can be made. The result is secure; the enemy suddenly see a new army in their rear. They must, then, either retreat at once, before the roads are closed up; or, if they resist the attack in front, they are liable to the attack in rear by the fresh force; or, if they are beaten in front, they must be driven directly upon that force. Napoleon pays the greatest attention to ground; he has always inspected what not enough; after the battle he inspected it again, and with extreme minuteness; rode over it foot by foot, and left not a nook unexplored. His first point gained by this was a nearer guess at the actual numbers opposed to him. His next was, probably, an insight into the principles on which their Generals acted; he thus got the key to the cypher of their tactics. Another advantage was his ascertaining the mistakes which had been made by both parties, the points on which the attacks should have been forced, and those on which he had formed erroneous conjectures—The whole forming a fine military lesson. Napoleon's manner in the field is cool and composed; but he sees every-thing. His decision is prompt; his orders are remarkably brief, thus, of course, leaving a good deal to the quickness of his officers; but their brevity prevents them from being mistaken, the usual source of failure in extended movements. His orders are *principles*—the application belongs to others; and the orders once given, he seems to think his part done. He then alights from his horse, and walks about, like an unconcerned person; or sits upon a hillock or a stone, with his telescope in his hand, gazing on the country, as if he were an amateur sketching the landscape.—*The Year of Liberation.*

A Madman's Frolic.—Miss Kelly, in her "*Dramatic Recollections*," relates with great effect, a story that Mrs. Mattocks, the actress, told her. She went to Bedlam with some friends, and the keeper pointing to one cell which they had not seen, said—"Here's one in here who is perfectly quiet so long as you dont contradict him—mind, I say if you don't contradict him." Accordingly they entered the cell, and saw a pale-faced, melancholy man with dark eyes, which had a penetrating brightness peculiar to madmen. He was in deep thought as they entered. The party having satisfied their curiosity, were about retiring, "when (said Mrs. Mattocks) he seized me by the wrist, shutting the door, and, placing his back against it, held me in his firm grasp. "Well, young woman (said he); you're in a comical situation here shut in with a madman. I said, "Sir?" "But you needn't be alarmed—you are perfectly safe; they told you I was harmless, didn't they? You needn't answer. Are you fond of drawing?—I know you are. What is this," he concluded, holding up a paper. "A ship," said I. "A ship is it?—you call my tree a ship do you?" "Yes, yes," said I, "It is a ship." "Oh, and pray what is this?" Obliged to say something, and not knowing what he thought it was, I answered, "a house," what it was. "A house, eh? So you call my [illegible] a house, do you?" So saying he [illegible] knife from his pocket, and open- [illegible] at the same moment swing- [illegible] with his huge arm, said, [illegible] not?" "It is, it is." [illegible] is, then—this is a [illegible] knife, and gnash- [illegible] tell what this [illegible] answered. "Right, for once," said he: "and can you tell me what I shall do with it?" I trembled, and shook my head in silent negative. "I'll tell you what I shall do with it; I shall—*scrape my charcoal.*"—*Observer.*

Convicts.—The expenses of the convict establishment in England from January 1 to June 30, 1832, was 34,169*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, and the total earinngs 23,287*l.* 9*s.* The expense of the Bermuda establishment for the half-year ending December 31, 1831, was 9,472*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; earinngs of the convicts, 13,564*l.* 4*s.* On the 1st of January, 1832, there were 4,139 prisoners on board the hulks in England; since which there have been received at the several depots 4,712, including 85 from Bermuda. Of these 3,877 have been transported to the New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land; 120 to Bermuda; 690 discharged by pardon and expiration of sentence; 4 escaped; 262 died (of which 110 from cholera); and 3,898 remained in the hulks in England January, 1, 1833. For the last half-year the expenses in England were 34811*l.* 9*d.*; the earinngs, 25,366*l.* 18*s* 6*d.* For the first half-year of 1832 the expense at Bermuda was 8,764*l.* 14*s* 6*d.*; the earinngs, 13,043*l.*

Stray Facts Impounded.—Great regret is felt in the fashionable world at the threatened aphelion of that bright but eccentric star, the Duchess de Dino, who with her daughter, accompanies Prince Talleyrand on his return to France.....Viscountess Beresford (late the Hon. Mrs. Hope) has launched a new equipage, with splendid liveries. They are the most conspicuous of the season at present.....The Edinburgh arrived in China the 19th of August, and the Earl of Balcarras the 16th af September. The Duchess of Athol was expected to be despatched from China about the 16th of November .....The East India Company's ship, Canning, arrived off Dartmouth the 14th instant, sailed from China the 25th of October, in company with the George the Fourth; arrived at St. Helena the 22d of January, and left there the 25th of the same month, in company with the George the Fourth.....The damage done by the late storm, in Exeter alone, is calculated to exceed 10,000*l.*.....The whole naval force of Belgium is composed of sixty pieces of light guns.....Several English vessels have found a good trading connexion for cheap tea, &c., at Ningpo, north-east of Canton...His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has himself dismissed Lord Miltown from the Commission of the Peace for the counties of Wicklow and Kildare, as an acknowledgment of his lordship's services in the cause of "Ould Ireland," by his entering himself a member of the "Volunteers." *Dublin Evening Mail*.....General Wood, the new Lieutenant of the Tower, in the place of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, is an officer seventy years of age, and has held his present rank fourteen years. The gallant general is likewise Lieutenant-Governor of Kinsale. Whenever a vacancy occurs at Dover, the Duke of Wellington, as constable, always seeks out some old soldier distinguished in the Peninsula, on whom he bestows the appointment.....It is proposed to save a million of money by consolidating the Customs and Excise offices.....Baron Smith, in his charge to the grand jury of Armagh, the other day, says—"In the *anti-titheism* of the mob, I beheld a vestibule introducing to *anti-rental* doctrine; and this latter opening upon an arena for tumultous and *anti-property* and *anti-rank* contention; though, in the demolition of rank and opulence, the constitution that supported them must come down, overwhelming in its fall the interests of those persons who rashly pulled it to the ground." [Baron Smith is an excellent person and a man of admirable qualities, but why does he not get his charge *translated* into English?].....The Singapore reports describe that place as being overloaded with piece goods and cotton-yarn; and the few sales effected were at very low prices.....The Vestal frigate was laid down in June last, and will be launched on the 21st inst.....Baron de Cetto, the Bavarian minister, will leave this country in a fortnight, having been surperseded in his appointment to the British court. The baroness, who is an English lady recently allied to his Excellenciey, will accompany him.....Count Flahault and *his* English lady (lady Keith) are expected to supply the place of Prince Talleyrand. The lady is said to be an admirable deplomatist.....We are credibly informed that Lord Melborne has remitted one half the punishment of six months' imprisonment passed on the Quadrant gamblers at the last Middlsex sessions.....A return has just been made of the law costs and other expenses incurred by the prosecution of Denis Collins, the sailor, who threw the stone at his Majesty. The total amount is 8871. 17*s.* 1*d.*. The items being—counsel's fees, 246*l.* 19*s.*; payments to witnesses 66*l.* 4*s* 6*d.*; other expenditure, 74*l.* 13*s* 7*d.*.....Two true bills have been found by the grand jury at Hertford against the Hon. Thomas Duncombe, for assaults, &c. committed during the late election. They have been preferred by the Marquis of Salisbury, and have since been removed by *certiorari* to the Court of King's Bench.....Ministers have it in contemplation to *increase* the number of English bishoprics, making provision for the increase by a diminution of the incomes of two or three of the largest sees.—*Bury Herald*.....The Secretary at War had audiences of his Majesty on *Sunday* and on Tuesday, *on emergency*, and arrangements concerning Ireland were made...This year's meeting of the British Association for the General Promotion of the Objects of Science will be held at Cambridge in June...The Belgians have arrested the Burgomaster of Lillo, whilst on his way to Batz, and have taken him prisoner to Antwerp.....Mr. Thomas, the Superintendent of Police, has been suspended for a short time, and has invited an inquiry into his conduct....Mr. Rotsh has been chosen to succeed Mr. Marriot, *pro tem*, in the chair at the Middlesex sessi[illegible] other proofs of [illegible] been picked up a[illegible] common along th[illegible] Brown, Esq., a di[illegible] elected Fereign Ass[illegible] demy.

The late Dreadf[illegible] accounts from all parts of our [illegible] are full of terrors. Strong weather has prevailed for three weeks, which rose last week to an absolute hurricane. The *Cambrian* says—"The morning of Tuesday opened with a serene sky and a light breeze from the eastward, and numbers of vessels, in this and other ports in the channel, got under weigh and put to sea, with every prospect of making a safe and pleasant passage to their several ports of destination. In the evening, however, the wind backed to the southward, and before nightfall it arose to an awful gale from the S. W., which continued during the whole of the night. At five in the morning of Wednesday it shifted, after a momentary calm, to the N. W., from which quarter it continued to blow as heavy a gale throughout the day as ever we experienced, the effects of which have been a melancholy loss of life and shipping in the channel." The crew of the smack Surprise, of Clovelly, escaped death by miracle; the vessel sunk. The schooner Frances Ann, of Padstow, sank; ten men, the crew, and four passengers, were lost. The Maria, Swansea, dashed to pieces, and all hands perished. These, and the fragments of many vessels unknown, bore testimony to the violence of the storm in the channel. The *Milford Writer* describes the storm as the most violent since October, 1812. A Neapolitan brig was knocked to boards, and many of the crew lost. Nine lives were saved by the intrepidity of *one* man (Mr. Field), whose generous efforts, however, did not excite the emulation of one person of the many who witnessed his exertions. The schoonnr Freedom, of Cork, was totally wrecked off Milford; one man out of five was saved. Two vessels were lost off Fishguard, but happily the crews were saved; and nearly twenty are stranded or have suffered serious damage, on the coast between Cardiff and Milford Haven. This may serve to show the horrible extent of the storm ravages along the whole line of coast. So severe a storm, and of so long continuance, is nut romembered.—*Atlas, March* 3.

Characters of Passion and Imagination!—Where dwell they now-a-days in this world? In madhouses. The people without keepers, in this intellectual age, acknowledge not their dominion. They are all good and loyal subjects of common sense. He is "monarch of all he surveys." Blood-heat is now reduced to the temperature of milk and water in a dairy at peep of dawn; and [illegible] pulse in male or female wrists beats more than sixty to the minute. That strange sensation which is even yet sometimes felt called fluttering at the heart, is so called by an elegant misnomer. 'Tis but flatulence or acridity in the stomach. Indurated is the white and eke the brown matter of the brain; and dulness dwells in the deception of a grand developement. "They that look out at the windows are darkened." Dim is the Palace of the Soul. Pia mater has lost all sense of religion. Sin herself has grown stupid, though she sprung from the head of Satan; and Virtue looks as if she were her twin sister, she who of yore was a seraph, and drew her descent from heaven.—The world is in a bad way. Youth used to be clothed, as with a garment, with genius and innocence, and walked the earth in joy, unconscious of its own glory, as stars walk the sky. But now nobody is young except the old. "There are young women in these days," says the lady to whose delightful book about Shakespeare we return, "but there is no such thing as youth—the bloom of existence is sacrificed to a fashionable education, and where we should find the rosebuds of the spring, we see only the full-blown, flaunting, precocious roses of the hot-bed."—If we ever marry, it shall be an old woman—a woman who, whether fat and fair or not, shall at least be forty. Not a "full-blown, flaunting, precocious rose of the hot-bed," but an ever blooming, modest Christmas rose, that meets you at the door with a snowy shower of blossoms. Canker worse than the smut in wheat soon eats away the one, if frost not blights it till it wither; the heart of the other is sound as its leaves are smiling, even like the tree that flowers but in heaven, immortal amaranth.—*Characteristics of women—Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Reading Public.—This is a reading age; and precisely because it is so reading an age, any book which is the result of profound meditation, is perhaps less likely to be duly and profitably read than at a former period. The world reads too much, and too quickly, to read well. When books were few, to get through one was a work of time and labour: what was written with thought was read with thought, and with a desire to extract from it as much of the materials of knowledge as possible. But when almost every person who can spell, can and will write, what is to be done? It is difficult to know what to read, except by reading every thing; and so much of the world's business is now transacted through the press, that it is necessary to know what is printed if we desire to know what is going on. Opinion weighs with so vast a weight in the balance of events, that ideas of no value in themselves are of importance from the mere circumstance that they are ideas, and have a *bona fide* existence as such anywhere out of Bedlam. The world, in consequence, gorges itself with intellectual food of all qualities, and in order to swallow the more, bolts it. Nothing is now read slowly, or twice over. Books are run through with no less rapidity, and scarcely leave a more durable impression than a newspaper article. It is for this, among other causes, that so few books are produced of [illegible] the advantage [illegible] of the hare. When [illegible] individually weak, it is only multitude that tells. Who wonders that newspapers should carry all before them? A book produces no greater effect than an article, and there can be three hundred and sixty-five of these in one year. He, therefore, who should, and would write it in the proper manner of writing a book, now dashes down his first hasty thoughts, or what he mistakes for thoughts, in a periodical. And the public is in the predicament of an indolent man, who cannot bring himself to apply his mind vigorously to his own affairs; and over whom, therefore, not he who speaks most wisely, but he who speaks most frequently, obtains the influence.—*Tait's Magazine—Article on Mr. Austin's Province of Jurisprudence determined.*

Betsy Cain.—But of all the woes of change, those perhaps were the most unexampled and appalling which attended "Betsy Cains." Alas! my memory yet runs riot upon the beauties of that unfortunate. Still do I commiserate that fate which I could neither avert nor remedy. "Betsy Cains" was the yacht which brought over King William, in 1688. Tradition states, that when selected for that enterprize she was an "old ship," but "a lucky and fast sailor." With the success of her noble freight, her fame rose proportionably. She became one of the appendages of the court, and for many years was the pleasure yacht of Queen Anne. This we may safely term the meridian of her glory. On the death of her royal mistress, she was doomed to experience the vicissitude inherent in all sublunary objects. By order of George I. she ceased to form part of the royal establishment. Still she weathered it bravely under the protection of one of the lords of court. On his disgrace, change and chance again assailed her: and at length, after manifold degradations, she settled down—I burn with shame while I record it—into a common collier; and was employed in the coal trade, between Newcastle and the metropolis! In this lost and deplorable condition many weary years and heavy seas rolled over her; till, at length, having up to the last hour of her existence maintained her original character of "a lucky ship and a fast sailer," she struck on a reef of rocks, near Tynemouth Bar, on the morning of February 17, 1827.—For two or more days she lay stranded on the rocks—beating about at the mercy of the elements; and to one mind at least, seemed to present a melancholy emblem of fallen greatness—It this abject, but nevertheless interesting and picturesque situation, a drawing was made of her, from which an engraving has since been taken. From the frequent repairs she had undergone, but little of the original vessel remained; that little, however, was very fine. It was oak, richly and profusely carved, approaching in colour, from age and exposure, to ebony. There was literally a scramble among the populace to obtain fragments—John Bull though ever boasting of his protestantism, is as eager as any catholic for relics—which were sold at exorbitant prices. Among others Sir Harcourt Lees feeds his protestant nose from a tabatière formed out of the sinews of her, whom I loved when living, and mourned when fallen—Betsy Cains.—*Whychcotte of St. John's.*

The Hydro-oxygen Microscope.—We were yesterday admitted at Stanley's rooms, No. 21 Old Bond-street, to a private view of one of the most extraordinary exhibitions we ever remember; it is denominated the hydro-oxygen microscope, and is an application of the light employed by Lieutenant Drummond on the trigonometrical survey to microscopic purposes. A stream of oxygen gas, and another of hydrogen gas (the chief constituents of water), are brought into union, and projected in an ignited state upon a mass of lime, producing a light of intense brilliancy, which, passing through a lens, throws the images of objects magnified from 10,000 to 500,000 times, in the manner of a solar microscope, upon a disk 14 feet diameter. The inanimate objects consisted of fragments of insects' wings, of *fuci*, sea-weed, wood, hair, &c,; all the minute external properties of which were shown upon an exaggerated scale. A few hairs of an infant appeared like tubes two inches in diameter. A small portion of the fine skin of the human *pericardium* exhibited the courses of the arteries and veins. The penetrating nature of the light revealed the interior conformation of the fleas and spiders in the object-glasses, The sting of a bee was a monstrous barbed weapon, four feet long. The lancets of the horse-fly were sabres about two feet in length. The next curious part of the exhibition consisted of the small animalculæ in a drop of water, some of which are seen preying upon each other. Some skeleton larvæ were, from their diaphanous texture, beautifully developed, exhibiting even the vesicle of air which enables them to rise or descend in the water; and some of the worms found in stagnant ditches, the natural size of which is that of a thread, appeared like the largest sized boa constrictor. It is, in short, an exhibition worthy to engage the attention of natural philosophers of the highest class, as well as of the merely curious. The instrument is constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Cooper, professor of chymistry, and of Mr. Cary, the optician. The former gentleman attends and explains, very clearly and scientifically, the different objects. The exhibition was crowded with company, including persons of rank and science, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Dover, Mr. Farraday, Mr. Babbage, Professor Buckland, &c,

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